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If You Want a Kiss, Take It.

There's a jolly Saxon proverb
That is pretty much like this,
That a man is half in Heaven
When he has a woman's kiss;
But there's danger in delaying—
And the sweetness may forsake it;
So I tell you, bashful lover,
If you want a kiss, why take it.

Never let another fellow
Steal a march on you in this.
Never let a laughing maiden
Woo you spelling for a kiss;
There's a royal way to kissing,
And the jolly ones who make it
Have a motto that is winning—
If you want a kiss, why take it!

Any fool may face a cannon,
Anybody wear a crown,
But a man must win a woman,
If he'd have her for his own;
Would you have the golden apple,
You must find the tree and shake it,
If the thing is worth the having,
And you want a kiss, why take it.

Who would burn upon a desert,
With a forest smiling by?
Who would give his sunny summer
For a bleak and wintry sky?
Oh! I tell you there is magic,
And you cannot, cannot break it;
For the sweetest part of loving
Is to want a kiss, and take it.

TRIED AND TRUE.

It was the Carnival season in Paris; and Colonel Eugene Merville, an attache of the great Napoleon's staff, who had won his way to distinction with his own sabre, found himself at the masked ball in the French opera house. Better adapted in his tastes to the field than the boudoir, he flirts but little with the gay figures that cover the floor and joins but seldom in the waltz. But at last, while standing thoughtfully and regarding the assembled throng with a vacant eye, his attention was suddenly aroused by the appearance of a person in a white domino, the universal elegance of whose figure, manner, and bearing convinced all that her face and mind must be equal to her person in grace and loveliness.

Though in so mixed an assembly, still there was a reserve and dignity in the manner of the white domino that rather repulsed the idea of a familiar address, and it was sometime before the young soldier had the courage to speak to her.

Some alarm being given, there was a violent rush of the throng towards the door; where, unless assisted, the lady would have materially suffered. Eugene Merville offers his arm, and with his broad shoulders and stout frame wards off the danger. It was a delightful moment; the lady spoke the purest French, was witty, fanciful, and captivating.

"Ah! lady, pray raise that mask, and reveal to me the charms of feature that must accompany so sweet a voice and so graceful a form as you possess."

"You would, perhaps, be disappointed."

"No, I am sure not."

"Are you so very confident?"

"Yes. I feel that you are beautiful—it cannot be otherwise."

"Don't be too sure of that," said the domino. "Have you never heard of the Irish poet Moore's story of the veiled prophet of Khorassan—how, when he had disclosed his countenance, its hideous aspect killed his beloved one. How do you know but that I shall turn out a veiled prophet of Khorassan?"

"Ah, lady, your every word convinces me to the contrary," replied the enraptured soldier, whose heart had began to feel as it never felt before, he was in love.

She eludes his efforts at discovery; but permits him to hand her to the carriage, which drives off in the darkness, and though he throws himself upon his swiftest horse, he is unable to overtake her.

The young French colonel becomes moody; he has lost his heart, and knows not what to do. He wanders hither and thither, shuns his former place of amusement, avoids his military companions, and; in short, is miserable as a lover can well be thus disappointed. One night, just after he had left his hotel on foot, a figure muffled up to the very ears, stopped him.

"Well, monsieur, what would you with me?" asked the soldier.

"You would know the name of the white domino?" was the reply.

"I would, indeed," replied the officer hastily. "How can it be done?"

"Follow me."

"To the end of the earth, if it will bring me to her."

"But you must be blindfolded."

"Very well."

"Step into this vehicle."

"I am at your command."

And away rattled the youthful soldier and his strange companion. "This may be a trick," reasoned Eugene Merville, "but I have no fear of personal violence. I am armed with this trusty sabre, and can take care of myself. But there was no cause for fear since he soon found the vehicle stop; and he was led, blindfolded into the house. When the bandage was removed from his eyes, he found himself in a richly-furnished boudoir, and before him stood the white domino just as he met her at the masked ball. To fall upon his knees and tell her how much he thought of her since their separation, that his thoughts had never left her, that he loved her devotedly, was as natural as to breathe, and he did so gallantly and sincerely."

"Shall I believe all you say?"

"Lady, let me prove it by any test you may put upon me."

"Know, then, that the *feelings* you avow are mutual. Nay, unloose your arm from my waist. I have something more to say."

"Talk on forever, lady! Your voice is music to my heart and ears."

"Would you marry me, knowing no more of me than you now do?"

"Yes, if you were to go to the very altar masked!" he replied.

"Then I will test you."

"How, lady?"

"For one year be faithful to the love you have professed, and I will be yours—as truly as heaven shall spare my life."

"Oh, cruel suspense!"

"You demur?"

"Nay, lady, I shall fulfil your injunctions as I promised."

"If at the expiration of a year you do not hear from me, then the contract shall be null and void. Take this half ring," she continued, "and when I supply the broken portion I will be yours."

He kissed the little emblem, swore again and again to be faithful, and pressing her hand to his lips bade her adieu.

He was conducted away as mysteriously as he had been brought thither; nor could he by any possible means discover where he had been, his companions rejecting all bribes, and even refusing to answer the simplest questions.

Months roll on. Colonel Merville is true to his vow, and happy in the anticipation of love. Suddenly he was ordered on an embassy to Vienna, the gayest of all the European capitals, about the time that Napoleon was planning to marry the Archduchess Maria Louisa. The young Colonel is handsome, manly, and already distinguished in arms, and becomes at once a great favorite at court, every effort being made by the women to captivate him, but in vain; he is constant and true to his vow.

But his heart is not made of stone; the very fact that he had entertained such tender feelings for the white domino had doubtless made him more susceptible than before.

At last he met the young Baroness Caroline Von Waldroff, and in spite of his vows she captivates him, and he secretly curses the engagement he had so blindly made at Paris. She seems to wonder at what she believes to be his devotion—and yet the distance he maintains! The truth was that his sense of honor was so great that, though he felt he loved the young baroness, and even she returned his affection, still he had given his word, and that was sacred.

The satin domino is no longer the ideal of his heart, but assumes the most repulsive form in his imagination, and becomes, in place of his good angel, the evil genius.

Well, time rolls on; he is to run in a few days—it is once more the carnival season; and in Vienna, too, that gay city. He joins in the festivities of the masked ball, and wonder fills his brain, when, about the middle of the evening, the white domino steals before him in the same white satin dress he had seen her wear a year before at the French Opera House in Paris. Was it not a fancy?

"I come, Colonel Eugene Merville, to hold you to your promise," she said, laying her hand lightly upon his arm.

"Is this a reality or a dream?" asked the amazed soldier.

"Come, follow me, and you shall see that it is a reality," continued the mask, pleasantly.

"I will."

"Have you been faithful to your promise?" asked the domino, as they retired into a saloon.

"Most truly in act; but, alas, I fear not in heart."

"Indeed."

"It is too true, lady, that I have seen and loved another; though my vow to you has kept me from saying so to her."

"And who is it that you love?"

"I will be frank with you, and you will keep my secret."

"Most religiously."

"It is the Baroness Von Waldroff," he said, with a sigh.

"And you really love her?"

"Alas! only too dearly," said the soldier, sadly.

"Nevertheless I must hold you to your promise. Here is the other half of the ring; can you produce its mate?"

"Here it is," said Eugene Merville.

"Then I, too, keep my promise," said the domino, raising her mask, and showing to his astonished view the face of the Baroness Von Waldroff.

She had seen and loved him for his manly spirit and character, and having found by inquiry that he was worthy of her love, she had managed this delicate intrigue, and had tested him, and now gave him her wealth, title, and everything.

They were married with great pomp, and accompanied the archduchess to Paris. Napoleon, to crown the happiness of his favorite, made him at once a general of division.

Can Paralysis be Cured.

Paralysis, according to an English writer, is rare, much that passes for paralysis being curable, especially through the imagination. The opinion is supported by the statements of one of the best medical men in Paris, who in 1849 was a physician in the great hospital there, the Hotel Dieu. In that year this hospital was particularly famous for the cures effected in it, and many were the hypochondriacs whose imaginations sent them home well after a stay in its wards. One odd case was that of a young girl in the department of the Ain, whom a sudden fright had rendered dumb and paralyzed. Local physicians could do nothing for her, and at last asserted that only the doctors of the Hotel Dieu could cure her. Firmly believing this herself, the girl was sent to Paris and admitted to the hospital, where the hurried physician merely examined her as a matter of form, promising to return on the next day. When he came he heard to his astonishment that the patient was inclined to speak. He spoke to her, and she answered instantly that she thought that she could walk with a little help, and she did walk twice around the ward very easily. The next week she returned to her native village as well as ever. "I knew," she cried, "that the Hotel Dieu would cure me!" It would be hard to find a more striking instance of the mysterious power of the imagination, and of strong belief upon the physical structure.

The Moon as a Giver of Light.

This orb, the moon, that moves around the earth, seems to be there in order to give light during the night time, says Prof. Proctor. Let us see what astronomy has taught us. It teaches that the moon is very much smaller than the earth, with a diameter of 2,100 miles. She is distant from the earth 238,828 miles. The surface of the moon is less than the earth's in the proportion of 1 to 13¼. In other words, the surface of the moon is about 14,600,000 square miles, equal almost exactly to the surface of North and South America. It is also equal approximately to the surface of Europe and Africa taken together. If the moon is the abode of life there is plenty of room for life there, and it is an interesting question whether she now can maintain life. We know that the volume of the moon is to that of the earth as 1 to 49½, while her density is rather less than that of the earth, so that her mass is to that of the earth as about 1 to 81.

First of all, as to the offices of the moon. If it is shown that she discharges important offices to the earth, you will see that we are no longer bound by the argument of design to recognize her as the abode of life. First, we know she serves for the division of time. She gives light by night. God set His lights in the expanse of heaven, the greater to rule by day and the lesser by night alternately. There is a service performed by the moon which is so regular as to suggest that perhaps the Almighty intended the moon for that special purpose.

Laplace went so far as to say if he had made the moon he would have made it much more useful to man. He would have put it four times its present distance away from the earth, when it would be far enough away to be a full moon and give a regular light continuously by night. The first objection to this is an astronomical one, for of all nuisances the moon's light is one which the astronomer dislikes most, especially at a time when when he wants to study some nebula, or some barely visible comet; at those times the moon's brightness seriously interferes with his observations; and I am surprised, indeed, that Laplace, himself an astronomer, should have suggested so inconvenient an arrangement as that.

But there are other difficulties. If the moon is in that condition she would always have to be opposite to the sun. The sun would go around once a year and the moon also. The moon would no longer be a measure of time, she would no longer rule the tides in the same way. She now raises a great wave called the tidal-wave, represented in height by 5. You have another caused by the sun, represented by 2. These two waves are sometimes combined in a single wave, and act together, sometimes opposing, sometimes coalescing. According to those changes, the tide varies in height from the difference of 5 and 2 to the sum of 5 and 2. That is to say, 3 the least height and 7 the greatest. That is a very important matter. It is of great service, as any one who lives by the seashore knows; it is of great interest to the shipbuilder and merchant that there should be variable tides, that there should not always be high tides, nor always low. That important service would not have been subserved by the moon if the consideration suggested by Laplace had prevailed. There is another very important service. The moon enables the astronomer or seaman in long voyages to ascertain the longitude, which is nothing more or less than the true time at the observer's station. If she moved 12 times more slowly she would be less fit to indicate the time in exactly the same degree as the hour hand of the watch is less fit than the minute hand. There are other very great and important advantages of the real moon over that suggested by Laplace, which I wonder did not occur to a mathematician such as he, the only man who ever lived of whom it can be said, "He was the rival of Newton." He himself said Newton was fortunate in having lived before him. In another man it would have been rank conceit, but in Laplace it was considered as a just statement. Yet he failed to notice, when he suggested this moon's being four times further from us, that under his conditions if spread so as to give the same light, the material of which the moon would be made would be lighter than any solid element known to us. I think it was well that the Almighty did not take counsel from Laplace in creating the moon.

Effect of African Climate.

It is really pitiful to look at the faces of young Europeans who have been out here only a couple of years or so, says a correspondent on the African gold coast. Their color is that of a pallid yellow. They seem to bear on their features that stamp of despair which only those deprived of all hope of health can have. Though the oldest is not twenty-three years old, I should judge, yet one of them is as gray as a man of fifty. They all look like old young men, with their jaundiced complexions, from which every freshness of youth has departed, their lack-lustre eyes and languid movements. The trade in which these Europeans, under Mr. Croker, are engaged, is that of purchasing palm oil, gold dust and gum copal, while the Basle Mission buys not only palm oil, gold dust and gum copal, but black monkey skins, cotton, India Rubber gum, and almost everything that can be turned into money remuneratively in Europe. When the merchants have finished boiling the palm oil they pour it in great puncheons containing over 150 gallons, whitewash both ends of the puncheons, and ship them to Europe.

The currency of the Gold Coast is gold dust, and, in some parts, cowry shells are still used, though they are being rapidly superseded by British silver coin. An ounce of gold dust is sold for £3 12s. The natives frequently exchange among themselves the weight of even a small bead in the precious dust, which they call a *pessua*—a trifle as insignificant to the Accras as a picayune would be to us.

Pete.

"I'm Pete. An' I'm a newsboy. This story ain't writ by me, coz I can't write. Nor I can't read, so if anything's took down wrong, it won't be my fault.

"A gentleman in one of our offices says to me: 'You tell me the story of your young un, an' I'll take it down, and git it printed in *St. Nicholas.*' An' he says to begin at the werry beginnin', w'en I fust seed my young un—a little chap what I foun' arter his father died, an' he hadn't nothin' but a fiddle in the world. When I fust goes up to him in the park, down to City Hall, and asks him to play, he takes his stick an' pulls it acrost an' acrost the strings, an' makes the wust nise ye ever heerd in yer life. He felt so took down when I laughed that I asked him, serious, to keep at it, till he says, lookin' up intor my face, dreful disappinted, 'They's awful n'ses, ain't they?' I says, 'Wal, no; I've heard the cats make ten times wuss ones nor that. I guess it'll come some time if ye keep a tryin'.'

"So he hugged up his fiddle an' we started down to the corner. An' I says, 'W'ere air ye *goin'*?' And he says, 'Now'eres.' An' I says, 'Don't ye live now'eres?' An' he says, 'No.' An' I says they wasn't no use in it, fur he couldn't no more take keer of hisself than a baby hen, an' he'd have to live with me. An' he says, '*Will you* take care o' me?' An' I says, 'Yes, I will.' An' that's the way he come to be my young un.

"I axed him wot was his name, an' I can't tell yer it, fur it was one of them blamed furrin' names, an' I couldn't never get it right, so I allus called him jes 'Young Un.' An' he axed me wot was my name, an' I telled him, 'Pete,' an' then we knowed each other.

"W'ere do yo live, Pete?' he says; an' I ses, 'Wal, I live roun'—jes about roun'—here, I guess. Ye see, I moved this mornin'.' An' that was a stunner. I warn't a newsboy then, ye know; I was on'y a loafer. But I seed a airy; so I seys, "Wal, we'll wait till all the lights are put out down stairs in this house, an' then we'll live here ternight. But we mus' go fust an' get our bed afore it's dark,' I says. So we walks roun' to a lot w'ere they was buildin', an' he waits wile I digs out the bed from under a pile o' stones. Yer see, I had to bury it in the mornin' fur fear o' ragpickers, 'cause it was a werry good bed an' comf'table, 'specially in airies. 'Wot was it? It was a ole piece o' carpet wot I foun' in front uv a house wunst arter some people moved away from it, an' it was as long as *you* air, sir, an' longer too. I taken it under my arm, an' the young un hol's on to my other han', an' we finds the airy agin. But we has to loaf roun' a good wile 'fore the lights is put out. When it's all dark we goes down under the steps, an' I rolls up the carpet kind o' loose an' tells him to crawl inside of it. 'Will ther' be room fur the fiddle too?' he says; 'coz if ther' won't I don't mind, I ken sleep outside, Pete.' An' he looks so worrited that I sings out, '*Of course ther' will!* Do yer think I'd leave the fiddle out ter cotch his death o' cold an' be laid up an' tooken to the orspital?' An' that makes him laugh, an' then he crawls in fust an' I crawls in last, an' then theer we was, all three of us, squeedged up comf'table together."—*St. Nicholas.*

Tunnel Under the British Channel.

The feasibility of this project, and the advantages and disadvantages of various localities proposed for it, are still being discussed. Mr. Joseph Prestwich, an eminent engineer and geologist, has recently investigated the conditions of the strata between the continent of Europe and the coast of England. These researches extend from Ostend, Belgium, to St. Valery, in Normandy, France, and from Hastings to Harwich on the English side; and by them it was ascertained that a deposit of the London clay extends from the mouth of the Thames to Dunkirk, on the northeast point of France. This deposit is from 200 to 400 feet thick; and the impermeability and homogeneity of the clay, as shown in the works of the subway under the Thames in London, point out the line between the mouth of the Thames and Dunkirk as one of the most practical routes for the tunnel. But the distance (60 miles) is an important consideration, against which, again, must be set off the very great depth at which a tunnel between Dover and the neighborhood of Calais would have to be made. But the probability of striking coal in the last named work would be an additional inducement to take the shorter route; added to which must be considered the fact that the traffic between England and the continent lays chiefly between London and Paris, in the direct line of which the Dover tunnel would lie.

Religious Statistics.

A valuable table of the statistics of christianity is presented in Professor A. J. Schem's "Statistics of the world" for 1873, just published in New York and London. In North and South America, out of a population of 84,500,000, 47,000,000 are Roman Catholics, and 30,000,000 Protestants. In Europe out of a population of 301,000,000, 147,000,000 are Roman Catholics, 71,800,000 Protestants, and 70,200,000 adherents of the Greek Church. In Asia out of a population of 794,000,000, 4,700,000 are Roman Catholics, 1,800,000 Protestants, and 8,500,000 adherents of the Eastern churches. In Africa, out of a population of 192,500,000, 1,100,000 are Roman Catholics, 1,200,000 Protestants, and 3,200,000 adherents of the Eastern churches. In Australia and Polynesia, out of a population of 4,400,000, 400,000 are Roman Catholics, and 1,500,000 Protestants. This gives for the whole world, out of a total population of 1,377,000,000, 201,200,000 Roman Catholics, 106,000,000 Protestants, and 81,900,000 Greek and Eastern Christians.

Dobson says his friends seem determined to give him the title of Dr. His butcher, baker, and all the rest do so, but they put Dr. *after* his name, instead of before it.

The Latest Western Tragedy.

The tragic ending of a long feud between two leading citizens of Anderson, Ind., was briefly narrated by telegraph. In spite of the "leading" character of the actors in the affair, the details of the quarrel and its results reveal a depressing amount of rather commonplace rascality.

The story begins with the rivalry of Col. Thomas N. Stilwell and John E. Corwin for the social leadership of a town of some 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants. This may seem a petty enough contest, but it was prosecuted with as much intensity as if half the nation had been on-lookers. Col. Stilwell, moreover, was a man of mark beyond the limits of Anderson. He raised and commanded a regiment of Indiana Volunteers during the war, he was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in 1867 President Johnson appointed him Minister to Venezuela, a post which, without Senatorial confirmation, he filled for a year.

About the period of his return from South America, Col. Stilwell found John E. Corwin, a native of Binghamton, N. Y., married to the daughter of one of Anderson's wealthiest citizens, and possessed with the ambition of supplanting him in the "social, political, and commercial" leadership of that community. Stilwell succeeded his father as President of the First National Bank of Anderson. He was a free liver, a popular fellow among a large class of the general public, and very loose in his dealings with his depositors. Corwin's father-in-law had been one of the latter, and the bank was accustomed to assist him in evading taxes on his deposits by certifying at stated periods that it held his money in bonds of the United States instead of greenbacks.

On the death of the wealthy citizen for whose benefit this fraud had been annually perpetrated, his son-in-law came into possession of one of the certificates for $14,000 of 7-30 bonds, alleged by the bank to have been actually represented by greenbacks which had long before been drawn upon. Corwin, however, refused to accept this explanation, and entered suit against the bank for the recovery of the money. The case was about to be brought to trial when, owing to a run on the bank during the late panic, it was forced to suspend.

According to a statement furnished to the Controller of the Currency in September, the assets of the bank were stated at $228,000. According to the statement of the Receiver, two months later, the assets were some $60,000 less than in September. Thereupon ensued much indignation on the part of the depositors, allegations of fraud against Stilwell, and an indictment by the Grand Jury, charging him with the embezzlement of some $150,000 of the bank funds. Of late years Stilwell has been unsuccessful in most of his enterprises. When it is added that he took to drinking a great deal, the question of his ultimate ruin became obviously a mere matter of time. Smarting under the consciousness of repeated failure, he found a convenient explanation of his misfortunes in the hostility of Corwin. At length when indictment followed bankruptcy, his rage against his rival assumed the character of a monomania. One afternoon, after some talk about his misfortunes, Stilwell started from his home, was seen in crossing the street to place his revolver in his overcoat pocket, and immediately after to enter the office of Corwin. The parley there was brief enough. Stilwell raised his pistol to shoot; Corwin, who is a much more powerful man, succeeded in grasping his arm, and directed the pistol of his adversary downward, where its shot was intercepted by a bundle of keys in his pocket. Then Corwin seized his assailant by the collar of his coat, turned him round till the back of his head was in line with the pistol he had in his right hand, and, with apparent deliberation, shot him twice through the brain.

Thus has Col. Stilwell, in the middle of a life that might have been a just and honored one, died the death of a rabid cur, and thus has his rival brought himself before the bar of justice to be tried on the issue of whether his act can be justified on grounds of self-defense, or whether it was deliberate murder. The story carries with it a very obvious moral.

A Very Tall Tower.

The proposed centennial tower is to be 1,000 feet high. St. Paul's is 365 feet above the crowded streets of the great city at its base, overtopping, by comparison, the dome of our own Capitol at Washington fully 78 feet. Trinity steeple, in New York city, is 286 feet from foundation to apex, and Bunker Hill monument 221 feet high.

The Cathedral of Strasbourg towers 468 feet from earth to pinnacle, Michael Angelo's grandest work, the dome of St. Peter's, has a height of 457 feet, while a pyramid, that of Cephren, brother and successor to Cheops, is 454 feet in heighth.

The material for the tower is American wrought iron, made in the form of Phoenix columns, united by diagonal tie bars and horizontal struts. The section is circular, and is 150 feet in diameter at the base, diminishing to 30 feet at the top. A central tube, 30 feet in diameter, extends through the entire length, and carries the four elevators. The latter are to ascend in three and descend in five minutes, so as to be capable of transporting about 500 persons per hour. There are also spiral staircases winding around the central tube.

The site will probably be in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in proximity to the buildings of the Centennial Exposition. By calcium and electric lights from the tower, it is suggested that the latter, with their adjoining grounds, might be illuminated at night. The summit of the spire will also form a magnificent observatory, while the view of the surrounding country would be unparalleled.

How the Chinese Catch Fish.

The cormorant is largely employed as an assistant to the fisherman, and is carefully educated to its work by professional trainers. When thoroughly trained, a pair of birds is worth forty dollars, the high price being explained by the cost and labor of instruction.

During the first seven months of its life, the cormorant is left with the flock and is taught by its elders how to feed itself on small fish. After that age, however, a collar is fastened about its neck so that it cannot swallow its prey, and to one of its feet a cord, some two feet long, is attached, terminating in a bamboo float.

At a signal from the fisherman, whose sole implement is a forked stick some ten feet long, the cormorants plunge into the water and search for fish, each bird, as fast as he catches one in his beak, rising to the surface. The fisherman then hooks the bird's float with his stick and draws it towards him, taking the fish away from the cormorant as soon as it comes within reach of his arm.

When the fish is very large and weighs seven or eight pounds, for example, the cormorants will assist each other, one catching the fish by tail, another by the head, etc. They rarely catch anything less than a quarter of a pound. After every capture a small bit of fish is thrown to the bird as a reward, the piece being sufficiently little for the bird to swallow in spite of its collar.

Chinese fishermen keep their feathered assistants at work as long as daylight lasts. Occasionally the birds become tired and refuse to dive, a proceeding which occasions a series of frightful yells and beating of the water with a stick by their master, which frightens them to such an extent that they resume labor instantly.

This mode of fishing, which is not interrupted even by severe cold, is quite lucrative, as twenty or thirty birds can readily catch about a dollar and a half worth of fish per day. In general the fishermen are associated, and the birds belong to a society which marks them with a peculiar brand of its own. Oil of sesame is said to be the panacea for all ills of the cormorant, which continues its career of active work until about ten years of age.

The Condensed Milk Man.

Gail Borden, the "Condensed Milk Man," died in Colorado County, Texas, on Sunday, January 11, in the seventy-third year of his age. Mr. Borden first came to New York from Galveston, Texas. In 1850 he invented what is called meat biscuits, containing, in the smallest possible space, all the nutritive properties of the beef or other meat used in its manufacture. After thorough tests, both in this country and Europe, the highest authorities pronounced the meat biscuit an excellent article, retaining unimpaired the nutritive properties of its constituents. A council medal was awarded at the great exhibition in London in 1851. The report on the subject says: "A more simple, economical and efficient form of portable concentrated food than the American meat biscuit has never been brought before the public. Mr. Borden toiled incessantly, and often under great discouragements, in producing this article, but he still saw a defect in it, which was the agency used in desiccation. After further experiments for several years, he perfected a process by which pure broth is reduced to a solid form. He next turned his attention to making condensed milk. Preparations of milk were known in Europe and in this country, but they were too costly to admit of general use, and, moreover, foreign substances were introduced which were less nutritive than new milk. Mr. Borden was the man to overcome all obstacles in this matter, and he set to work with great zeal and confidence. His experiments were long and expensive, but he at length succeeded. The first factory which he established was at Litchfield, Conn., and the demand for the milk still increased. In 1860 more extensive works were erected in Dutchess county, New York, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, where three vacuum pans were employed, capable of working 5,000 gallons per day. Another factory was established at Brewster's, Southeast, Putnam county, another at Livermore Falls, Me., and another at Elgin, Kane county, Ill., the two latter having each a capacity of 2,000 gallons per day. At the latter place there is also a factory for the manufacture of the extract of beef.

Oatmeal.

Americans are gradually waking up to the fact that oatmeal is by no means an unimportant article of diet. As a food, the merits of which have stood the test of centuries, and which is calculated to promote the sanitary interests of the nation by laying the foundation for more hardy and vigorous constitutions for the coming generation, let us regard its general adoption as an article of diet as nothing short of a national good. Its phosphorescent qualities act as a gentle and healthy stimulant to the brain, and on no other food can one endure so great or so prolonged mental labor as on oatmeal porridge. Properly cooked it is not only a most healthful and nutritious food, but it is decidedly palatable, as is fully attested by its wonderfully rapid adoption as a popular diet by the very fastidious palates of our American people.

WOMEN IN THE GRANGES.—One of the features of the Granges is that not a single one can be organized without the companionship of women. No charter will be issued to organize a Grange, even if a hundred of the best farmers want it and ask *for* it, unless a certain number of women join.

A man writes to the editor for $4, "because he is so infernally short," and he gets in reply the heartless response, "Do as I do, stand up on a chair."

Items of Interest.

A great many children get on the wrong track because the switch is misplaced.

An old definition of salt—the stuff that spoils potatoes if they don't have any on.

Rhode Island is one of the seven States in which the postal service pays expenses.

The greatest pleasure I know is to do good by stealth, and to have it found out by accident.

Genius is that power of man which, by its strength and originality, gives laws and rules others.

Out of the six million eggs a codfish has been known to spawn in one year, less than a hundred survive.

Mr. Aston, of the U. S. Navy in the South Pacific, says that the Indians of Eten, Peru, speak a language understood by Chinese coolies.

An Indiana paper says girls should be taught that God made them in His own image, and that no amount of tight lacing will improve the model.

Professor Reynolds has found that, by means of a strong discharge of electricity, he could burst a tube which could stand a discharge of one inch of powder, retained by wire slugs three-quarters of an inch long.

A couple of fellows met a Mr. Kellar near Mount Jay, Pa., the other night, and requested him to give up his money or his life. He thrust his hand into his pocket, remarking, "Well, I'd rather lose my money than my life," but pulled out a revolver, with which he instantly killed one of the highwaymen and wounded the other.

An explosion occurred at a cartridge factory at Bel Air, in France, which caused the death of five women and dangerous injuries to six others. One of the survivors states that it was a common practice with the workwomen to amuse themselves by igniting small quantities of fulminate by friction between copper plates in order to produce a slight explosion.

The hen fever, which has prevailed to some extent in this village, says the Dover *Observer*, is abating. One man who kept a debit and credit account of his "hen money," finds that thirty-five hens have netted just thirty-four cents during the year, above the cost of keeping. But calculating the number of miles' travel which they have caused at four cents per mile, and he finds a balance against each hen of one dollar and ninety-seven cents. He will not cultivate hens next year.

A Home of One's Own.

Human existence implies the necessity of food, raiment, and shelter. A habitation is scarcely less important to life than the question, "what shall we eat, and wherewithal shall ye be clothed?" Happiness in civilized countries largely depends upon the comforts and conveniences with which a home may be invested.

Every man in this country, says "The Home Guide, especially if we have a family, should possess a home of his own; and generally this may be secured in a few years by industry, frugality and prudence. In large towns and cities, the money expended for rent by persons engaged in ordinary avocations will, in a few years, purchase a modest home. To be dependent upon landlords year after year for a habitation is often inconvenient and unpleasant, besides being very poor economy. There are many vexations and annoyances which few renters escape, attending their experiences as tenants of other people's houses and tenements, while the burden of taxation for municipal purposes fall mainly upon the tenant; as landlords charge the taxation imposed for public improvements on them to the rent-roll, and it therefore comes out of the pockets of the tenants.

In a house of his own, one feels not only that he is less dependent than when occupying a tenement belonging to another, but there is an incentive to improve and beautify a home; to make it attractive, and thus add to its value—a motive not often present when a man lives in a rented tenement.

From every point of view it is advisable for a man of family, when he has found a permanent place of residence, to determine to provide a home for those dependent upon him. Whether in a town or the country, this is advisable, and the reasons for it are so obvious that it is scarcely necessary to refer to them.

Old Laws.

Some of the ancient laws of Massachusetts are worthy of consideration at the present day. In 1642 there was a law providing that "those who do not teach, by themselves or others, their children or apprentices, so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws, shall be fined twenty shillings for each neglect therein." In those days it was also thought proper that no interference should prevent suitable marriages. A law of 1641 reads that "if any person shall willfully and unreasonably deny any child timely or convenient marriage, or shall exercise any unnatural severity toward them, such children shall have liberty to complain to authority for redress in such cases."

ANGRY CAMEL.—The camel is generally supposed to be a meek and harmless animal; but recently one of the camels in the menagerie of the Central Park violently attacked Mr. Conklin, superintendent of the Animal Department, and would probably have killed him but for the intervention of the keeper. Mr. Conklin was engaged in feeding the camels, when one of them without any warning, seized him with its teeth, lifted him up, and then dashed him on the ground and trampled on him. This unprovoked attack is thought to be a case of jealousy, the offending animal having recently manifested intense dissatisfaction in consequence of Mr. Conklin's kind treatment of its mate when the latter was in a sickly condition.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, : : : : : EDITOR.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, McKean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash. Subscribers will be duly notified of the expiration of their term of subscription.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874.

The Currency Question.

The most intricate, important and difficult problem awaiting Congressional action the present session is the currency question. They have been to work at it for weeks, and notwithstanding the senseless abuse of the opposition press, we think it will be manifest that the time has not been expended in vain, and that some measure will be proposed that will meet the requirements of the situation. The discussion has already developed four schools of ideas, which the Buffalo *Express* enumerates as follows:

The first is what the New York *Graphic* correspondent calls a "plan of masterly inactivity." It fixes the amount of legal tender issue at $400,000,000, but beyond that virtually leaves the question to be settled by the logic of events.—This plan is supported by Mr. Dawes, backed by his committee and a strong element beside.

The second scheme is a free banking bill, introduced by Mr. Maynard, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. This bill repeals the limitation now placed upon bank circulation, and allows national banks to be organized anywhere, provided the necessary amount of bonds is deposited. It also provides for an inflation of the bank circulation, by removing the reserves and only requiring a five per cent. deposit to be made for its redemption at New York. It also claims to provide for ultimate resumption by requiring that two millions of greenbacks shall be retired monthly after June next, and that instead notes shall be issued payable two years thereafter in gold.

The third plan is that of Mr. Kelly, for the issuing of 3.65 per cent. bonds, convertible into greenbacks, or *vice versa*, at will.

There is a fourth class of members, who favor the gradual retirement of the national bank circulation and the issuing of legal tender notes in lieu thereof. The strength of this school has not yet been fully developed, but it is believed to be enough to make a respectable show when the proper time comes. Its ideas have not yet been put forward in the form of a bill, but we hope they soon will be, for we believe them to be nearer correct than those of any other class yet mentioned. With some modification they might, in our opinion, be made to meet the case fully, and harmonize all conflicting interests.

The West demands more currency, while the East insists upon contraction, and a prompt return to specie payment. But the East favors contraction more as a means to an end than otherwise—because she thinks it will hasten resumption. If now the national bank circulation were retired, and the entire currency of the country were issued by the government, and made redeemable in gold, the demands of both sections would be met. Specie payment would be assured, and the necessary amount of currency for transacting the business of the nation would be issued, be it more or less. It is not impossible that some such measure as this may finally receive the careful attention of Congress.

* * *

IT is an encouraging announcement that at length after several months of increase, during the month of January the public debt was reduced nearly two millions of dollars ($1,846,211.) This announcement is the more welcome from the fact that it was expected that the last month would also show an increase.

* * *

Our Minister at Berlin, Mr. Bancroft, observes that the German purchasers of our stocks now seek those first falling due, and that there is less disposition to engage in any new loans which the United States might be disposed to invite. He adds that the judgment of the President, that we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached, is responded to in Germany with absolute unanimity, coupled further with the idea, which is indeed, involved in the President's words—that we can never attain the credit which we have a right to hope for in the financial market of the world until that specie basis is reached.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

News and Miscellany.

Schedule of Train Time at Larrabee's.

TRAINS GOING NORTH—	
Night Express	5:17 a m
Through Mail	2:45 p m
Local Freight	11:45 a m
TRAINS GOING SOUTH—	
Night Express	7:15 p m
Through Mail	11:25 a m
Local Freight	2:10 p m

For $2,00, in Advance,

WE WILL SEND WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE AND THE MINER FOR ONE YEAR TO ANY ADDRESS.

Dentistry.

Dr. L. M. Raub, will be in Smethport, Monday, March 2, 1874, to attend to all calls in his profession. Dr. Raub has had extensive experience in the practice of Dentistry covering a period of over seventeen years. He refers for reference to Dr. S. D. Freeman, J. C. Backus Esq., D. C. Young, Wm. Haskell and others. He will be found at the Bennett House.

A Worthy Firm.

In our notice last week of the firm of McCoy & Reilly as one of the firms doing business in Smethport who deserved patronage because they sought it, we did not intend to imply that they were the only ones. Another equally enterprising and reliable firm is that of Eaton & Sprague, general hardware merchants. They are comparatively a new firm, but have been in business long enough to prove that they deserve the patronage they seek through liberal advertising. Their store is always well stocked and their prices as low as the lowest. An enterprising merchant is never satisfied unless he is receiving more than his share of patronage. EATON & SPRAGUE deserve more than their share because they not only strive to suit customers, but seek to retain and add to their patronage by advertising.

Lyceum.

The largest attendance of the season was that of last Saturday evening, and the programme carried out to a fault. The disputants, Messrs. Backus and Williams ably defended and "went for" the legal fraternity, and their remarks were criticised and listened to by an appreciative audience.—The following is the programme for next Saturday evening:

Select Reading—Flora Taylor, D. R. Hamlin. Five Minute Speeches—W. A. Williams, Jos. Reilly. Essay—H. F. Barbour. Disputants—W. J. Milliken, Rev. J. L. Rusbridge.

Question for debate—RESOLVED, That it is the duty of the State to make the education of the youth compulsory.

ITINERACY.

We were favored last Saturday and Sunday with a little experience in Methodist Itineracy. Rev. Peck took us with him on his tour to fill his appointments at Port Allegany and Annin Creek. What his object was in asking us to go with him we do not know, for he neither asked us to preach, pray or sing, probably from a well grounded doubt as to our capacity and a feeling of sympathy for his audiences; nevertheless we went, and had an enjoyable trip. For the first time, we saw the inside of the Port Allegany Church, and can congratulate the good people of that community upon the possession of so neatly finished and commodious a place of worship. The audience Sunday morning was quite large, but the church could have accommodated twice as many very comfortably. When the church is carpeted, which we understand is to be done shortly, Port Allegany can boast of the finest church edifice in the county. We shall say nothing as to the merits of the sermon for the reason that being in company with the preacher we consider ourself as "one of the speakers," only that the audience gave good attention and seemed well satisfied. But we feel free to speak our mind in regard to the singing. Good singing in these days is a necessary complement to church service, and it is rather strange that in country churches, while nearly every one can sing, we seldom hear good singing. But this remark does not apply to the Port Allegany church. We advise some of our Smethport choirs who are disposed to plume themselves upon their good singing to attend church at Port Allegany some Sabbath. They have quite a large choir; all are good singers, and some are superior. Mr. Crandall, the principal bass has one of the finest voices we have listened to in many a day. Miss Burgess, the principal soprano, has a rich clear voice, and is a perfectly independent singer. We have not in many years heard the good old anthem "Bless The Lord" sung in better time and with better effect than by the Port Allegany choir at the close of service on Sunday morning. Miss Minnie Davis is organist, and seems perfectly at home before the instrument.

From Port Allegany we "itinerated" our way in a cutter on bare ground up to the Annin Creek settlement. This community has two strong church organizations, Baptist and Methodist, and two church buildings, and we venture to say there is not a community in the county in which so large a majority of the inhabitants are church-going christian people. At the present time more than usual religious interest is awakened and promising revival meetings are being held every evening by Rev. Peck. There was a large attendance at the afternoon services and a deep religious feeling manifest. But at the evening meeting the house was crowded, and as our good Methodist brethren would say, it was a refreshing season. Nine rose for prayers, and the interest continued to increase so that it was difficult to close the services. We understand that these meetings are to be continued while the interest remains unabated.

We returned home, fully persuaded in our mind that the life of a Methodist itinerant, though full of hardships and poorly paid, must be full of blessings to those called to the service. Of course we stopped with "Uncle" Niles Kinney while at Annin. Hale and hearty, full of generous christian works, Uncle Niles is a living exemplification of the true nobility of a christian character.

HERE AND THERE.

—For a good Cigar, call on McCoy & Reilly.

—There is a good deal of sickness in Port Allegany.

—In Port Jervis they keep live babies as security for board.

—McCoy & Reilly have just received a fresh lot of candies.

—V. P. Carter of Ceres, is now in Cincinnati, attending to his lumbering business.

—Borough and township elections will be held on the 17th inst., week from next Tuesday.

—In corresponding latitudes in Europe, the weather is equally mild and warm as here.

—Four colored men have been drawn to serve on the jury at the February term of Court in Washington county.

—This has been thus far an open winter, and the general wish of lumbermen is that somebody will shut it up.

—Sheriff Powell is very busy about this time, having more official business than he can "get away" with.

—Baptist sociable at the residence of Mr. S. P. Beckwith next Wednesday evening, the 11th inst.

—Hon. A. N. Taylor was on the street Tuesday, for the first time in weeks. He still walks with the aid of crutches.

—If you are in Port Allegany and are hungry, go to L. B. Bishop's, near the depot, and get a good dish of oysters.

—The weather at present indicates a few days of good sleighing, there being a few inches of snow and prospects for more.

—The Tioga EXPRESS does us the compliment of copying our local items without giving due credit. We congratulate its readers.

—Petitions for the repeal of the local option law are pouring in upon the Legislature. One petition was signed by 12,000 persons.

—The inexcusable dilatoriness of the lawyers and county officials is the reason of our being rather later than usual with this issue.

—Quarterly Meeting services will be held at Eldred next Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Rev. E A. Rice is expected to preach in the evening.

—M Cole, of Cuba, N. Y., will be at Smethport on the evening of the 16th inst., to organize a musical convention. All are cordially invited to attend.

WANTED.—Fifteen or twenty good workingmen are wanted at Lafayette, McKean Co. Good wages, and ready cash. For particulars enquire of L. W. Crawford, Alton, Pa.

—Owners of Ash, Whitewood, Cherry or Cucumber lumber would do well to address L. W. Crawford, Alton, Pa., before disposing of their lumber, as he pays cash and fair prices.

—Parties from York State have recently been here examining the lumber manufactured at the Sartwell Mill, and we understand they pronounced it well manufactured and of a good quality.

—The burning of the Two-Mile steam saw mill, near Port Allegany, last week, was a loss to the entire community. It was entirely new, and had hardly got fairly in running order. There was no insurance on the property.

EPISCOPAL.—The next meeting will be at the residence of B. D. Hamlin Esq., Friday evening, Feb'y. 6th. These pleasant entertainments are fast drawing to a close, only two more.

—It is generally believed that Davis & Sumar of Port Allegany, do as large if not a larger business than any of the merchants of that enterprising town. This is comparatively a new firm, and they have rapidly arisen in public favor.

—All members of 1st Co. of Kane Volunteers are ordered to meet at their drill rooms on Saturday Feb'y. 14th 1874 at 10 o'clock a. m. Important business will come before the Co. Every member present will receive pay for 1873.

D. V. Crossmire, Commanding.

—A Typographical Union has been organized at Tioga, Tioga County. Such seditious proceedings ought to be stopped.—The first thing we know the mechanics of Smethport will be organizing one of these Unions, and then what will become of our liberties and the "green graves of our sires?"

—We understand that the Episcopal Society of this place are preparing for a grand musical concert. The fact that they have secured at great expense the services of the famous singers, Messrs. E. V. Chadwick and E. H. Bard, insures the success of the project. We understand that the performance is to take place on the evening of the 24th inst. at the Court House. Further particulars will be given next week.

—The wedding of Mr. C. L. Bellows and Miss Ada C. Hough, at Port Allegany, the announcement of which we published last week, was quite an exciting social event in that place. Charlie was so well and favorably known in that section and had so long bravely endured the discomforts of single life, that when he did at last enter the bonds with one of Port Allegany's best admired maidens it was an occasion of congratulation to the friends of both happy parties.—May their lives be long, happy and prosperous, say we.

—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 24th ult., a miner named Loughery, working in No. 10 mine of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works at Pittston, while in the act of breaking a massive piece of coal which he had dislodged, discovered imbedded in the centre of it what appeared to be a small wooden box of an oblong shape. Upon touching the box it crumbled into dust like a fungus and disclosed a copper whistle, having a flint mouthpiece and in other respects shaped like our ordinary tin whistles. The miner brightened it up, applied it to his mouth, and made it sound doubtless for the first time in centuries. The spot where it lay is about one hundred feet beneath the surface of the earth.

Olean Items.

Through an awkward and annoying blunder of ourself or the types in our last weeks account of the tragedy we made Eugene Hill hang himself down at Wellsville. It should have been Eugene Johnson.

J. Joshua Jenkins, the funny man of the Utica HERALD has consented to deliver his humorous lecture "Just For Fun" at the town Hall Friday evening, Feb. 20th.—Those who have heard the lecture say it is side splitting in the extreme, and well worth the coming from far to hear. We hope McKean county will be liberally represented at the lecture as Mr. Jenkins may die and then there would not be near so good a chance to hear him; consult your best interests and invest a quarter or two in the great suicide antidote, the blue devil extinguisher. Bring your wife (or some body else's) along too; its many a day since she has had a good hearty laugh, and these hard times are not the best promoters of hilarity, which is said to be the physical salvation of our race.

A. L. Pierce has opened a new Grocery at the stand lately occupied by W. B. Pierce & Co., who took possession of the Bakery the 1st inst. Pierce opens a fine stock of general groceries, and is a first-class business man and we wish him lots of success.

The Hose Company dance for certain good reasons is postponed to the 11th inst., when it will positively come off and no fail. The prayer meetings at the Baptist Church, the week of prayer, have been continued with good results, quite a number having professed to have met with a change of heart. The good work is still in progress.

Olean, Feb. 2, 1874,

OBITER DICTA.

Notice.

Seated Assessments of McKean County for the year 1874.

ANNIN Tp	$29,162
BRADFORD Tp	60,531
BRADFORD Boro'	15,680
CERES Tp	67,519
CORYDON Tp	21,344
ELDRED Tp	46,103
HAMLIN Tp	6,670
HAMILTON Tp	11,293
KEATING Tp	66,521
LAFAYETTE Tp	21,878
LIBERTY Tp	60,830
NORWICH Tp	17,404
OTTO Tp	12,174
SERGEANT Tp	11,552
SMETHPORT Boro'	104,222
WETMORE Tp	40,716

The County Tax will be at the rate of ten mills on the dollar valuation. An appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport, on Monday, March 2, 1874.

By order of Co. Comm'rs.
J. R. CHADWICK, Clerk.

—The following, from an Eastern paper, is suggested as applicable to our present school building:

The old wooden structure
The weather-beaten structure,
The excuse for a structure
That lasted so well.

—They are to have a "Hard Times Dance" in Wellsville. We don't propose to attend that dance. We have all the hard times dancing just now that we can attend to. Our creditors and debtors have kept us dancing for months We are tired, out of breath and dizzy-headed, and would like to have some kind soul stop the infernal music.

—An acorn suspended by a piece of cotton thread within an inch of the surface of water in a hyacinth glass, will, in a few months, burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upward its straight and tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree, growing in this way on the mantle shelf of a room, is a very elegant and interesting object.

Senator Scott was talking to a Pennsylvania Sunday School, a Sunday or two ago, and asked the scholars why Simon was kept in prison. One of the teachers quietly prompted a boy to say that it was for a hostage, and the youth, not quite catching the words, piped out: "He was detained for postage."

—A neighboring county debating society has the following conundrum. "Whether a dirty woman with a sweet temper is preferable to a cleanly one with a sour temper."

JURY LISTS.

LIST OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS DRAWN from the wheel of McKean County to serve as GRAND JURORS for February Term, commencing on Monday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1874.

Annin—Jere. Riley.
Bradford tp—E. F. Colegrove, O. D. H. Crocker.
Bradford boro'—J. E. Pomeroy, Willis Walker, Thaddeus Parker.
Ceres—Thos Campbell.
Eldred—John J. Cook, J. Kaufman.
Hamlin—Timothy Kinney.
Keating—A. Day, John Bice, M. Tuttle, Asa Champlain.
Liberty—C. S King, D. R. Bennett.
Norwich—Geo. Boyer.
Otto—A. P. Lovejoy, B. G. Spiller.
Sergeant—Lawrence Boyer.
Smethport boro'—E. V. Chadwick.
Wetmore—Wm. Hubbard, Matthew Daly, F. J. Glatt.

LIST OF NAMES OF PERSONS DRAWN FROM the wheel of McKean County to serve as TRAVERSE JURORS for the February Term, commencing on Monday the 23d of February, A. D. 1873.

Annin—F. F. Bishop, Cornelius Reilley, A. B. Reese, L. P. Holcomb.
Bradford tp.—O. A. Corwin, B. C. Haven, J. C. Corwin.
Ceres—Geo. W. Lamphier, A. C. Hovey, James Baggins.
Eldred—Wm. Brooder, Hiram Dean, R. L. Fitch
Otto Carpenter, Benj. Bunker.
Hamlin—H. W. Burlingame.
Hamilton—James Cobbett.
Keating—Thos. Goodwin, Stephen Irons, Sam'l Rockwell, John Connor.
Liberty—L. Dalley, Ira Wies, J. H. Sherrill, jr., Wm. Coleman, Wm. Dunbar, Miles Irons, C. N. Barrett, J. R. Townsend, B. C. Gallup.
Norwich—W. R. Burdick, Wm. C. Dickeson, E. H. Eastwood.
Otto—J. Shaffsbury.
Smethport boro'—S. W. Smith.
Wetmore—Oscar Fox.

O. VOSBURG, } Jury
ANDREW REILLY, } Comm'rs.
Smethport, Jan. 17, 1874.

Myron A. Dodge.

Notary Public and Claims Agent,
Olean, N. Y.

Bounty and Pension Claims Collected if Obtainable.

Particular attention given to applications for increased Pension and Rejected Claims.

Office with W. H. Reynolds.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean, State of Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit:

The following described real estate to wit: All the interest of John McDonough in that certain lot of land situate in the township of Wetmore, in the County of McKean, Pennsylvania, on subdivision Number three hundred eighty-two of warrant number twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine, and known and designated upon a plan of said subdivision made by M. N. Powell ,1853, as house lot number twenty-eight, situated on east side of Tionesta avenue; being one hundred feet front by two hundred feet deep, containing twenty thousand square feet, more or less, with a two story frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of John McDonough at the suit of H. Southor, law partner of firm of Souther, Willis & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb., 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following real estate to wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post on the east bank of Potatoe Creek running thence east one hundred and eighty-one and three-tenths perches to a post, thence south fifty-three perches to a post, thence west one hundred and twenty-eight and two-tenths perches to the bank of Potatoe creek, thence down said Potatoe creek by the several courses and distances to the place of beginning, containing fifty acres more or less, it being lot No. one hundred and twenty eight of the allotment of Keating lands in said township.

About eighteen acres improved, about twenty-five apple trees and a good spring of water thereon.

Siezed, and taken into execution and to be sold as the property of E. P. Pratt, at the suit of M. C. Stickles.

M. N. Powell, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 23d day of Feb , A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvenia, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post or stone corner at the northeast corner of Fraley and streets, running thence along the east side of Fraley street north sixty feet, thence east one hundred feet, thence south sixty feet to street, thence west one hundred feet to the place of beginning, containing six thousand square feet, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with wing attached, and one frame barn

Seized; taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Patrick Burns, at the suit of John C. Backus.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23th day of Feb , A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Otto, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of lot No. 210 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, running thence along the east line of said lot No. 210, north one hundred and eleven perches to the southeast corner of lot No 220; thence along the south line of the same east seventy-five and two tenths perches to the southwest corner of lot No. 214; thence south one hundred and eleven and seven-tenths perches to the northeast corner of No 191; thence along the north line of said lot No. 191 west seventy five and two-tenths perches to the beginning; containing forty nine and four-tenths acres, with allowance of four per cent. for roads, &c., be the same more or less, it being lot No. 195 of the allotment of lands of the Bingham Estate in said township, in Warrants Nos. 2089 and 2099 About forty acres improvement, one frame dwelling house, one frame barn and out buildings, an orchard of about fifty appletrees, and several springs of water thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post the southwest corner of lot No. 195 of the allotment of Bingham lands; thence west along the north line of lot No. 191 seventy-five perches; thence along the east line of lots 191 and 188 north one hundred and thirty-seven and three tenths perches; thence east seventy-five perches; thence south along the west line of lots Nos. 220 and 195 one hundred and thirty seven and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning; containing sixty and seven-tenths acres, with the usual allowance of six per cent., more or less, and being lot No. 210 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, and in Warrants Nos. 2089, 2099, 2162, and 2212. Nearly all improved, with two frame dwelling houses, one frame barn, an orchard of about fifty apple trees, and a good spring of water thereon.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township, beginning at the northeast corner of lot 190 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township; thence along the north line of said lot No. 190, west sixty-nine perches to the northwest corner of the same; thence north one hundred and sixty-nine and four-tenths perches; thence east seventy and one half perches , thence south one hundred and sixty-nine perches to the beginning; containing seventy-one and eight tenths acres, being lot No. 297 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, and in Warrant No. 2089.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township bounded as follows, to wit: On the north by lands heretofore owned by James Matteson Baldwin; on the east by lands owned by Wm Lovejoy; on the south by land of B G. Spiller, and on the west by lands now owned by John Duke, which said lot of land was contracted from Boyden & Co., by their agent, Samuel C. Smith, and contains about twenty-three acres.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township, Bounded and described as follow, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of lot No one hundred and ninety-five of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, thence west seventy-five and two-tenths perches to the north west corner of said lot No one hundred and ninety-five; thence north twenty-four and six-tenths perches to the north-east corner of lot No. two hundred and ten; thence west thirteen and one-tenth perches; thence north two and one-fourth degrees east, ninety-nine and six-tenths perches; thence east eighty-eight and five-tenths perches; thence south one hundred twenty-three and two-tenths perches to the beginning; containing sixty-five and seven-tenths acres, being lot No. 220 of the allotment of Bingham lands in said township, in Warrant No. 2089; unimproved.

ALSO—Another lot of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of lot No. 195 of the allotment of lands of the Bingham estate; thence north one hundred and twenty-three and seven-tenths perches; thence east one hundred perches; thence south one hundred and twenty-three perches; thence west ninety-nine perches to the beginning; containing seventy six and seven-tenths acres; being lot No. 214 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and in Warrant No. 2089. Unimproved.

ALSO—One other lot of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No 282 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township; thence north one hundred and five and five-tenths perches; thence west one hundred perches to the east line of lot No. 216; thence south fifty-three perches; thence east four perches to the northeast corner of lot No. 79; thence south fifty-two and five-tenths perches; thence east ninety-two perches to the place of beginning; containing sixty-four and two-tenths acres, being lot No. 261 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, in warrant No. 2089. One acre improved and a small frame house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Edwin and J. M. Baldwin, at the suit of A. N. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5 1874.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By buying your clothing of

M. LEVY, OLEAN, N. Y., & PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

I have now received an immense stock of WINTER CLOTHING bought under the recent PANIC PRICES, and can offer at such prices that it will pay parties to come here for anything in that line.

My stock comprises a full line of

Fall and Winter Overcoats,
Business Suits,
Fine Dress Suit ,

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF BOY'S CLOTHING,

I keep the largest stock in Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania, and can sell goods as low as they can be bought in any city.

CALL AT MY STORE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

GOOD GOODS AND FAIR DEALING.

M. Levy, { Olean, N. Y. (Korns' Old Stand.)
Port Allegany, Pa , Empire Block.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS Court of the County of McKean, I, W. J. Colegrove, executor of the last will and testament of Chauncey Holden, deceased, shall expose to public sale, and sell to the highest and best bidder, at my house at Colegrove, in said county, on

Saturday, Feb. 21, 1874,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described premises or piece of land, situated in and being a part of the land owned by and belonging to the late Chauncey Holden, deceased, in Warrants Numbers 2337 and 2344, in Liberty township, in said county of McKean, as per deed from John J. Ridgway and wife by their attorney in fact, J. Colegrove, dated the fourth day of April, 1845, and bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at a post corner standing forty-eight and one-third (48 1-3) rods west of the southeast corner of lot numbered 4 in survey made by W. J. Colegrove, it being the corner of Alfred Holden's farm agreeable to description in the last will and testament of said Chauncey Holden, deceased; thence north twenty-nine (29) degrees west eighty-four (84) rods on the line of said Alfred Holden's lot to a post corner; thence north seventy-six (76) degrees west on same forty-seven (47) rods to a post in the west line of said lot number four; thence south on said west line sixty (60) rods to post corner; thence south thirty-one (31) degrees east about one hundred and eleven (111) rods to a post in east and west lines of said lands of the late C. Holden, deceased; thence east on said line about twenty-nine (29) rods to a post, it being the southeast corner of said lands; thence north on the east line of same seventy and two tenths (70.2) rods to the place of beginning, containing fifty-two (52) acres be the same more or less, being the same tract as specified and described in the last will and testament of said Chauncey Holden, deceased, and to be sold in compliance with the directions of said will as well as of said order of Orphan's Court.

W. J. COLEGROVE, Executor.
Colegrove, Jan'y 29, 1874.

PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSIONERS of the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Pa., until 6 P. M., of Tuesday Feb. 10, 1874, for the following purposes:

For the excavation of the foundation of said building, stating the price of each cubic yard to be excavated and deposited at the place fixed by the Commissioners, who reserve all building sand which may be found in said foundation.

The price by the perch of stone taken from the hill on the Hospital property, and piled up where required at the building.

The price by the thousand of brick delivered and piled on the ground near the building , subject to the inspection as to quality by the Superintendent of Construction. Specimens to be sent with the bid.

The price of the best quality of lime by the bushel delivered on the ground.

The price of the building sand which may be required for brick, delivered.

LUMBER—PRICE BY THE THOUSAND FEET.

White pine timber for roofs, sawed to size.

White pine joists, 3x12 and 3x14, from 20 to 26 feet long.

Hemlock joists, 3x12 and 3x14, from 20 to 25 feet long.

Hemlock joist, 3x6, 3x8, 3x10 and 3x12, from 14 to 25 feet long.

Hemlock studding, 3x2, 3x4, and 3x5, from 12 to 16 feet long.

White pine boards and planks, all grades, 450,000 feet

White pine scaffolding, all grades, 100,000 feet.

Ash or yellow pine flooring, 1 1-4 first quality, 700,000 feet.

Ash, chestnut, butternut and walnut boards, plank and scantling, 600,000 feet.

All of which should be made subject to the inspection of the superintendent of construction.

All proposals, marked "Proposals," to be addressed to the undersigned, at the Carver House, in Warren.

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.
Sec'y of the Commissioners.

Jan. 29., 1874—2t

School House Letting.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Directors of the Smethport School District until Saturday, Feb. 14th, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. Good bail for performance of contract will be required Proposals will be addressed to Hon. W. S Brownell, President of the Board Specifications and plan can be seen with Ira S. Gleason. The building is to be 44 feet wide, by 70 long, with 26 foot posts.

By order of the Board,
P. Ford, Secy.
Smethport, Pa., Jan'y. 27, 1874.

OLEAN AD.

HERMAN SCHUETZ,

OLEAN, N. Y.,

Practical Jeweler and Dealer in

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry,

SOLID SILVER and PLATED WARE.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,

CUTLERY, STATIONERY,

and a full stock of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE CELEBRATED

Shaffhausen Spectacles.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

carefully repaired and warranted.

ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

The above-mentioned goods will be sold cheap at one door north of First National Bank, OLEAN, N. Y.

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the goods and chattels rights and credits which were of NELSON PARKER, deceased, late of the firm of PARKER & MELVIN, of the boro' of Bradford, county of McKean, and a resident of Limestone, Cattaraugus County, State of New York, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Nelson Parker, deceased, to present the same, properly authenticated at our office in Bradford boro' aforesaid. And all knowing themselves indebted to said Nelson Parker deceased, are notified that unless their accounts are forthwith settled and adjusted, they will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection.

KNOX PARSONS, Administrator.
Bradford, Pa, Feb 5, 1874.—6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vend. Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb., A D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcels of land, to wit.

The following described real estate, to wit: All the interest of Michael Crotty in all that lot of land situate in the village of Kane, McKean County, Pennsylvania, at the southeast corner of Fraley and streets, said lot extending along the east side of Fraley street sixty feet, and along south side of street one hundred feet, containing six thousand square feet of land more or less, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of M. Crotty, at the suit of H Souther, surviving partner of H. Souther & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff
Sheriff's office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Venditio. Ex.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa , I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb, 1874 at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit:

The following described real estate to wit: All that certain lot of land situate in the township of Liberty, McKean County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of land of F. A Hackett, lot No 219 thence north one hundred and eighteen perches to a post the northeast corner of lot No. 219 thence east seventy-two and five-tenths perches to a post corner, thence south 105 and four tenths perches to a post corner, thence south eighty degrees west seventy four perches to the place of beginning; containing fifty acres, it being lot No. 362 of the allotment of Keating & Co. lands in said township, in warrant No. 2073. About ten acres improvement and a small frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Z. J. Sherwood at the suit of C. E. Grover.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Facias* , issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 23 day of Feb, A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the south bank of the Allegany river, running thence south one hundred and nineteen perches, thence east forty-four and eight tenths perches thence north two hundred and fourteen perches to the bank of the said Allegany river; thence down the said river by the several courses and distances to the place of beginning; containing fifty one and seven-tenths acres, strict measure, being lot No. 229 of the allotment of Keating lands in said township. About ten acres improved, one log house, one frame barn, about twenty-five apple-trees and a good spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of S. P. Bacon at the suit of Augustus Green use of L. H. Dalley.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Feb. 5, 1874.

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County of M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Dec. 20, A. D. 1873, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 23d day of Feb. next, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Smethport, Feb. 5th., 1874, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

TRIAL LIST, FEBRUARY TERM, 1874.

J E Blair et al trustees	vs		J D Ch
Utica Orphan Asylum et al	vs		J D Lo
Hamlin & Townsend	vs		J W S
A N Taylor	vs		J L Ch
Keating Tp.	vs	M. S. Sheldon & W S Ol
" "	vs	" " & W K Pa
" "	vs	" " & Wm. Gib
			John Bi
Jared Curtis	vs		L W Cr
Georgia Corwin	vs		J F Co
H S Baber			
John Quinn vs Manufacturers Mutual Fire Ins. Co			
James E Curtis	vs		D D Co
In re Auditor's Report Keating Tp. Appeal of A Tubbs.			
			J P All
Thos. J Melvin	vs		Allen Ste
Patrick Higgins	vs		Horace Sc
Chas. M Bruce	vs	Michael Murphy garnishe
Walter E Phelps vs Thos J Melvin, Surviving partner of Parker & Melvin	vs	J P Abbott.	
S D Freeman vs John E Chadwick and Peter Ch			

M. A. SPRAGUE, Proth'y.

GO TO
EATON & SPRAGUE'S
FOR YOUR
STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,
and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.
THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

USE AND BEAUTY!

In accordance with the demands of the times, I

M. L. Armstrong,

take this occasion to inform my friends and patrons that now, henceforth and forever,

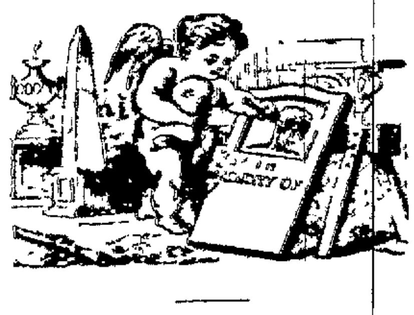
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE

will be sold at prices to satisfy the most prudent.

Witness my hand and my seal this third day of December A. D. 1873.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

And Marble Work of every description also Stone Work for buildings and side walks. All work done on the most reasonable terms and in the neat workmanlike manner. Call and examine for yourselves.
JOHN DIGEL.
Smethport, Sept. 29, 1870.

NOTICE!

J. G. Pelton,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Merchant Tailor, has just returned from New York with his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, Consisting of English, French and American Suitings, Overcoats, Cassimeres and trimmings in all of the new and desirable styles.

Extra pains will be taken to give you Nice fitting Suits made in the most durable and artistic manner.

11—36m

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar

Contains Vegetable Ingredients of Undoubted Tonic value combined with the rich medicinal qualities of Tar, which cause it to build up the weak and debilitated and rapidly restore exhausted strength. It cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver, and causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It is a Superior Tonic, [illegible] the appetite and strengthens the system. For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney disease, diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint, it has no equal. It also [illegible] cures all Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and has been pronounced [illegible]
For Asthma and Bronchitis. [illegible]
Sold by
M'COY & REILLY and ARMSTRONG & CO.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,

&c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6 1873.

"Look Before You Leap."

BUY THE NEW

Weed Sewing Machine.

On the easiest of terms, and warranted to give entire satisfaction

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

for variety of work nor ease of handling
I also have on hand a superior line one of the

"G. F."

machine, the best in the market for heavy work

Please examine the *Weed* before buying elsewhere.

W. K. NYE.
Bradford, Pa., Feb 13, 1873.

Goodall's
PLAYING CARDS.

THE BEST—THE CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest hand made.
REGATTAS—A Cheap Common Card.
BROADWAYS—A Nice common card.
VIRGINIAS—Fine calico backs.
GEN. JACKSONS—Cheap and popular, [Patent backs, various colors and designs.]
COLUMBIAS—[Euchre deck,] extra quality
GOLDEN GATES—One of the best cards made.
Mt. VERNONS—Extra fine two-color patterns
ASK FOR THE ABOVE—TAKE NO OTHERS

Price list on application. Dealers supplied by
VICTOR E. MAUGER,
110 to 112 Reade Street, New York.
11 4

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR
RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

Callar & Robinson,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
KANE, PA.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Merchants Hotel,
Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Terms, $2 00 per day. Wm. Tucker Prop'r

P. J. Hanour,
Importer of
FINE BRANDIES,
CHOICE WINES
FOREIGN ALES & PORTER.
150 and 152 Main and 110 Commercial Sts.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

This Hotel has been newly Furnished.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES
HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
J. H. Perry,
Clerk. (formerly of the Tift House)

Gibson, Pierce & Gibson,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,
Colored and White Flannels, etc.
Otto, Catt. Co. N. Y.
Orders respectfully solicited.

NOTICE

Is given that an application will be made at the present session of the Legislature for the passage of a supplement to An Act appointing commissioners to lay out and open a State road in the counties of McKean, Elk, Forest and Clarion, approved May 1, 1861, (the county of Clarion having heretofore been excepted from its provisions,) to extend the powers and duties of the Commissioners for the settlement of their accounts until the meeting of the County Auditors for the year 1877, and for levying taxes until and including the year 1875, when they shall cease.

For the Commissioners.
S. D FREEMAN.
Feb'y 6, 1874.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

ON AND AFTER NOV. 23d, 1873, UNTIL further notice, Trains will run as follows.

Leaving Buffalo.

7.20 a. m. Through Mail, daily except Sundays stopping at Olean 10.35. Larrabees 11 30. Port Allegany 11 23. Emporium 1.00 p. m.

Passengers by this train make connections at the B. N. & P. Depot at Emporium, at 6.30 p m, for local points on the P. & E. R. R. East.

3.25 p. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Olean 6 27. Larrabees 7,16. Port Allegany 7,40, Emporium 8.50 p. m.

Through Pullman sleeping cars run on this train from Buffalo to Baltimore and Washington without change.

Trains Leave Emporium.

2 35 a. m. Night Express, daily, stopping at Port Allegany 3.55, Larrabees 4,17, Olean 5,10. 8 50 a. m.

Passengers by this train make direct and close communications with the Lake Shore, Great Western, Grand Trunk and Canada Southern Railroads for all points in Canada and the West.

3.15 a. m. Local Freight and Passenger, stopping at Port Allegany 5.49, Larrabees 6.45, Olean 8.30, Buffalo 2.50, p. m.

2 00 p. m. Through Mail, daily, except Sundays, stopping at Port Allegany 3.18, Larrabees 3.45, Olean 4.38, Buffalo 8.00, p. m.

H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. YEOMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad,
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 23, 1873, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Phila	12.55 p. m
"	" Renovo	11.45 p. m
"	arr. at Emporium	1.45 a. m
"	" Buffalo	9 00 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila	10.20 p. m
"	" Renovo	10 15 a. m
"	" Emporium	12.30 p. m
"	" St. Marys	1.27 p. m
"	arr. at Erie	7 40 p. m
RENOVO ACCOM.	leaves Renovo	3.15 p. m
"	" Emporium	5.05 p. m
"	" St. Marys	6.01 p. m
"	arr. at Kane	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

BUFFALO EX.	leaves Buffalo	2.30 p. m
"	" Emporium	8.35 p. m
"	" Renovo	10 30 p. m
"	arr. at Phila	9 10 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	9.15 a. m
"	" St. Marys	3 30 p. m
"	" Emporium	4.20 p. m
"	" Renovo	7.05 p. m
"	arr. at Philadelphia	6 00 a. m
RENOVO ACCOM.	leaves Kane	7.50 a. m
"	" St Marys	9.34 a. m
"	" Emporium	10.25 a. m
"	arr. at Renovo	12.30 p m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Main West connects with east and west trains on L. S. & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Buffalo Express makes close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains, north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.
nov11]

MOORE HOUSE,
OLEAN, N. Y.
M. V. Moore, Proprietor.
[FORMERLY FOBES HOUSE.]
Newly Furnished. Bells to all rooms. 'Bus to all trains. Best bar in Western New York.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office up stairs in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.
Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
15 FRALEY ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional ca

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all Business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Alfred Sturdveint.

HAS opened a Barber Shop in the basement of the Bennett House, where he is prepared to do Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-cutting, Dyeing, &c. in the best style of the art. Ladies' hair cut and dressed in the latest style. Splendid bath-rooms are connected with my shop. Also perfumery, toilet soaps, &c., for sale.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins constantly on hand. Burial case and caskets furnished if required.
Bradford, Pa., Dec. 21, 1871.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Treasurer's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec 24. 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.
Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

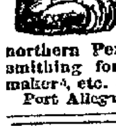
New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.
WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb'y 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tylor's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL SASSE.
Smethport, May 9, 1872.

James D. Otto.



Let the people of McKean county remember that at my old stand in Port Allegany they can still get blacksmithing done better cheaper, and on shorter notice than at any other shop in northern Pennsylvania. All kinds of Blacksmithing for Farmers, Lumbermen, Wagon makers, etc. Special attention paid to shoeing.
Port Allegany, March 20, 1873.

Caution.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, LAVERNA FOSTER, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, this is to forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debts of her contraction after this date.
DAVID E FOSTER.
Bradford, Pa., Jan 12, 1874.—12-3t

Notice.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CHILdren of widow Mary E Prosser, entitling them to the benefits of the laws granting educational privileges to soldier's orphans, is in the hands of the Representative from Potter and McKean counties, and will be presented at the present session of the Legislature.
J. K. HAFFEY.
15-4t

Notice.

A Petition has been forwarded to the Representative of McKean & Potter counties from the citizens of Sergeant tp. McKean Co. praying the repeal of a State Road act through the counties of McKean, Elk & Forest, as regards the tax imposed upon the citizens of Sergeant township for the building of said road.
F. M. HOWARD, D. W. HOWARD,
CASPER SMITH, D. EASTERBROOK.
16-4t

OLEAN HOUSE.

P. E. Stone & Co., Prop's.

This House has been Thoroughly Repaired and Newly Furnished. Barber Shop, Bath Room, Restaurant and Billiard Saloon attached. Room for 250 Guests. Barn room for 200 horses,

P. BECKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
AN DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Nails, Etc., Etc.
468 and 470 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5, 1874.

Our New York Letter.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND AND TWEED—LABOR—THE NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK Feb. 1, 1874.

From our regular Correspondent.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

There is a narrow strip of land, dropped into the waters of the East River, and running upward about two miles, from opposite the foot of Fiftieth street, which has been bro't into unusual prominence of late, from its having become the residence of the ex-Boss, Wm. Marcy Tweed. Devoted entirely to the Institutions of the Department of Charities and Correction, it contains a population of over seven thousand souls—and such souls! From Lunacy on one end of the island, through all the forms of crime and pauperism and disease, to small-pox on the other, it is a mine of study for the sociologist, and a place of grave interest to all.

The northern point of the island juts into the boiling tides of Hell Gate, and bears a fine light house, newly constructed by the labor of the convicts in the penitentiary.—Near this is a singular structure—Fort Marcy—the work of an old man, who for some forty years has been an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, and who, for all this length of time, moved by the same delusion, has toiled and toiled, building and rebuilding, with the belief that the defence of the city depends upon his works. Every board washed ashore by the current, every scrap of iron or stone he can pick up, all the paint and nails which the small sums given him by visitors can buy, is utilized, and the product, with its wooden guns, its draw-bridge, and what not, is a wonder of patient, coherent work and reasoning, from an insane conviction. Near by are the buildings of the Lunatic Asylum, with some twelve hundred inmates; among them many, the peculiarity of whose delusions renders them especially interesting. These delusions are for the most part pleasing ones—dreams of exalted power, unbounded wealth, matchless beauty.—You will see in that building a woman of, perhaps, forty-five, who claims to be the mother of God. She was, twenty years ago, the most prominent of the teachers of New York. Now, she tells you gravely of her visit to heaven last evening, and of what she saw and did there, and she presents you with diamonds, which are glass, obtained from the coal scuttle. Another believes himself to be the Emperor of the world, and is decorated with stars and garters cut from his bed-quilt. He turns round three times at each sentence, and tells you the exact way in which each country of the globe came into the possession of his family and himself. Then there is a tall, fine looking man, who—perfectly rational on all other subjects—thinks that he is our Saviour and refuses to water his garden because if his Father, God, wished it watered he would send rain, and to interfere would be disobedience on his part.

Further down the island comes the Work House, filled with drunkards, vagrants, street walkers; and further still the Alms House for the aged, blind, decrepid. One department of this institution is the Incurable Hospital, occupied by old men and women, paralytics, and sufferers from incurable disease. More than one has come here to end a life that has endured already for more than a century, and all have exceeded the allotted three score and ten.

Next is the Penitentiary, with its 900 cells, all full, and its distinguished guest, Boss Tweed, performing resignedly and quietly the menial duties of hospital-orderly. What an episode in the political annals of New York! Wm. M. Tweed, who ruled us all, who gave and who took away, whose statute was to decorate our public squares, brought up a felon on the very boat which had so often borne him and his retainers of the Americus Club as distinguished visitors to the island, tumbled into the bath-tub by a man whom he had himself appointed, shaved, cropped, clothed in stripes and cas, into a cell six feet by four! There is a funny side to this as to everything else. Upon the card which hangs over his bed, like those of the other convicts, his occupation is given as "statesman,"—an unintended satire.

LABOR IN THE CITY.

On Friday last another attempt was made by the foreign agitators to bring about a conflict between labor and capital. A meeting was to have been held in the city Hall Park, but it was not held. The real laborers were too busy and the agitators could do nothing without them.—The times are undeniably hard, but there is, nevertheless, labor for every man who will work. And to show the groundlessness of the movement the Commissioners of Emigration have offered to pay the fares of a large number of the idle, able-bodied immigrants to parts down South, where labor is in demand.

These foreigners will keep on disturbing thing till one of these fine days they will raise a native-American party that will amount to something. The Communists and Internationalists in Europe have grievances; here they have none; and the laborers of New York feel that all these disturbers are making unnecessary trouble.

A NEW RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

The clergymen of the various Evangelical Churches of the city have determined to begin this month an united effort in the way of a revival of religious feeling, in the hope that it will spread all over the country. Daily prayer-meetings are to be held, nightly meetings for preaching in the churches and all the available halls; street preachers are to be set at work in the open air; printed matter is to be used persistently, and the advertising columns of the daily papers are to be utilized, to awaken the masses to a deeper feeling in Religion. The various Christian associations join in the movement, the object of which is to crush out the growing tendency to loose living, and the wickedness which is becoming fashionable. It is a singular fact that

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

has signified its willingness to join in the movement. The priests of that denomination admit that some such movement is necessary to rescue their people from the growing influence of sin and dissipation generally. Dissipation is the first thing to attack, and the teachers of all denominations feel the necessity of a movement upon it. The movement will, doubtless, be a great success here, and will, of course, spread.—The year of 1874 will be memorable as a great year of religious fervor.

PIETRO.

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBER INTERESTS.—As the Philadelphia *Ledger* forcibly remarks, the importance of the diversified interests of Pennsylvania is sometimes forgotten in the contemplation of her great products, coal and iron, yet Pennsylvania is one of the leading lumber States of the Union, and is prominent in many other branches of industry besides those which by their prominence, have eclipsed such as are of less individual importance. Williamsport is the centre of a large lumber region of the State, and the shipments from that place in 1873 amounted to 243,472,488 feet of lumber, an increase of nearly 45,000,000 feet, compared with the trade of the previous year. This year there is a stock on hand of nearly 227,000,000 of feet, which is 73,000,000 of feet more than at the beginning of the previous year.

FAMILY PARTNERSHIPS.—It has recently been remarked, in connection with the death of Thomas Baring, that the Baring family have owed their great success to the habit of "sticking together." It used to be a saying among shrewd old business men, that it was better to enter into partnership with almost any one rather than with a relative. On what mass of accumulated wisdom this dictum was founded, we do not know, but the facts under ordinary observation would seem to indicate a very different conclusion. There are the Rothchilds, whose success has been largely based upon family union; the Barings, already mentioned; the brothers Lawrence, famous merchants of Boston; Brown Brothers, the well-known bankers of New York; the brothers Stuart, the wealthy sugar-refiners; Harper Brothers, publishers of New York; the brothers Chambers, publishers at Edinburgh, and many others. In fact, if it were not that the record of failures is inaccessible, we should claim these citations to prove that family connection in business almost gives assurance of success.

A MONEY MAKER DIES IN THE POOR HOUSE.—Evans, the contractor who printed all the Confederate money, died the other day in a Georgia poor-house. Had the poor fellow possessed all the Confederate money he ever printed, his pauperism would have been rendered only the more shabbily conspicuous. The financial glory of the Confederacy may be said to have departed, notwithstanding that there are holders of the bonds in England who still expect to see them quoted in the market.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES
&c., &c., &c.
Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*
Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y

J. L. Chichester,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
Ruling, Printing, & Binding,
Executed in the best manner,
Nos. 194 & 198 Washington St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Steamed Food for Cows.

While visiting the celebrated Fairview farm of Mr. Augustus Whitman, at Fitchburg, we noticed the "bill of fare" of his Short-horns, posted in one of the feeding rooms of the barn, which, by the way, is a model for neatness and convenience.

In a basement room is a ten-horse power steam engine, used for cutting feed, grinding grain, and furnishing steam for steaming all the food consumed on the premises. The "hash" is made of the following mixture:

300 pounds corn fodder worth	$3 94
115 pounds hay	2 86
96 pounds corn meal, or 60 quarts	1 44
145 pounds cotton seed meal	1 84
115 pounds shorts	1 42
Total	$11 53

This gives about 163 bushels of feed at a batch, costing about seven cents per bushel. Two bushels of this food is given each animal per day, and five pounds of dry hay. The whole daily cost of feed per cow is only 21.46 cents.

This, certainly, is a low figure for the cost of feeding as large animals as were those Short-horns. It always has seemed to us that the natural occupation of the cow is chewing the cud. Whether from the fact that the food is all cut and cooked, or because of the excitement at seeing so many strange faces, the cows were none of them quietly chewing the cud as we would like to see them. Their occupation appeared to be gone. We shall need to see more experiments in feeding steamed food to cows, before we shall be converted to the system.

Scraping Fruit Trees.

We consider early winter to be the best time for scraping and washing the trunks of trees. It is well known to all observing fruit growers that the loose bark of trees is the winter quarters of myriads of insects, where they securely remain until the ensuing spring, when the warm, genial weather invites them to quit their cozy homes and begin their destructive operations for the season. We have found a narrow saw, rather fine-toothed, to be an excellent tool in rasping off the superfluous bark. It accomplishes it more uniformly than a hoe, trowel, or other scraper; a trowel, or a short-handled hoe, however, is very good when the other may not be possessed. After the bark is removed, the trunks should be washed thoroughly with a preparation of whale oil soap and water, say in proportion of a pound of soap to four gallons of water. It can be applied to large trees with a hickory broom or a stiff whitewash brush, and to small trees, especially dwarfs, with the hard scrub brush. Sickly trees, which can at this season be easily detected by being covered with a species of fungi, or perhaps more properly a peculiar insectivorous deposit—should be scrubbed so as to completely remove this. The mixture will of itself benefit the tree, while the removal from the stem of all extraneous and injurious substances will give to it new health and vigor the ensuing season—in some instances to a surprising extent. When whale oil soap is not obtainable, or carbolic or soft soap, lye should be used, but it should not be very strong, or it might be injurious to the roots of the tree if applied plentifully and the tree small.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Domestic Recipes.

Plum Pudding.—Two eggs; six crackers; three pints of sweet milk; a piece of butter the size of an egg; one cup of raisins; a little salt and nutmeg.

Baked Indian Pudding.—Four eggs; one quart of sweet milk; five large teaspoonfuls of Indian-meal; nutmeg and sugar to the taste. Boil the milk and scald the Indian-meal in it, then let it cool before adding the eggs. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Eat with butter or sweet sauce.

Pancakes.—One egg; two spoonfuls of sugar; one cup of sweet milk; one teaspoonful of soda; two teaspoonfuls of cream-of-tar; three cups of flour.

Quick Pudding.—One egg; one cup of sugar; one tablespoonful of melted butter; one cup of sweet milk; half a teaspoonful of soda; three cups of flour. Bake half an hour or more. Eat with sweet sauce.

Sago Pudding.—Two large spoons of sago boiled in one quart of milk; the peel of a lemon; little nutmeg; when cool add four eggs; little salt. Bake about one hour and a half. Eat with sugar and cream.

A Cheap Ice-House.

My ice-house is a crib ten feet by ten and a half inside, and eight feet high, and set directly on the surface of the ground; the posts are made of slabs and the sides are of the same, nailed on horizontally two or three inches apart. Cost of lumber $4; nails fifty cents; labor done by a farm hand. Five three-horse loads of ice filled it. In filling, one foot of sawdust was put in, and then a layer of ice one foot from the sides, the edges packed and the middle broke up a little, and as each layer was put in, sawdust was filled in between the ice and boards, and so on till the crib was filled. The top was finished rounding, and covered with a foot of sawdust, and pine boughs on that, to keep the wind from blowing it away, and has had no roof of any kind. The first of this month there was still sixteen inches of ice left. In the middle of one end, about one foot from the boards, is a dumb waiter case, fifteen inches square and ten feet high, inside of which is a dumb waiter two and a half feet long, fitted up with shelves for meat, butter, etc., and it has answered a good purpose.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Reducing Bones.

Mr. Potter Warren, of New Hampshire, at a recent Agricultural Convention, gave the following easy and cheap formula for reducing bones. If the farmer will set aside a cask in some convenient place, for the reception of bones, and throw all that are found on the farm into it, he will be likely to find a collection at the end of the year that would prove a valuable adjunct to his manure heap: "Place them in a large kettle mixed with ashes, and about one peck of lime to the barrel of bones. Cover with water and boil. In twenty-four hours all the bones, with the exception, perhaps, of the hard shinbones, will become so much softened as to be easily pulverized by hand. They will not be in particles of bone, but in a pasty condition, and in excellent form to mix with muck, loam or ashes. By boiling the shinbones ten or twelve hours longer, they will also become soft."

Legislator Tinnin, of California, wants to make it a felony for railroad or steamboat men to give free passes to any State or town officer, and a misdemeanor for the officer to take the pass.

The Centennial Exhibition.

Financial Condition of the Undertaking.

General Lansing, of Philadelphia, agent for the American Centennial Finance Committee, has been addressing the Board of Trade in Chicago for the purpose of obtaining support and aid for the Centennial Exhibition. He proposes laying the intent, meaning, and wants of the Exhibition before the Chicago Board of Trade: "The Centennial Board of Finance has the sole charge of the raising of money, the making of contracts, the auditing of accounts, and the spending of the money subscribed by the stockholders. It was organized in June of last year, and to organize it it was necessary to have stock subscriptions. Under the direction of the Commission, the financial corporators of each State were directed to meet and open subscription books for 100 days. For that period each State was allowed to take so much stock and no more. At the expiration of the 100 days there was 16,000 stockholders, and they elected the Board of twenty-five Directors, who now control the finances of the Exposition. They met in June, and determined the way the accounts should be organized, arranged, and kept, and the way they should continue the receiving of subscriptions to the stock. In the month of September they decided that the Union should be divided into five districts, West, Northwest, South, Middle, and New England, a committee to have charge of each and obtain subscriptions. I am here to represent the Western Committee. The stock of the Centennial Board of Finance is $10,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $10 each, payable either in full at the time of the subscription, or 20 per cent. down—$2 per share—and the remaining 80 per cent. in four quarterly payments, beginning three months from the first month succeeding the month of subscription. Interest at 6 per cent. is paid every stockholder from the day of payment to the 1st of January, 1876. Every stockholder has a vote at the annual election of directors, and his share, *pro rata*, of all the proceeds of the Exposition, less the expenses and plus the price obtained for the buildings at the close. They receive a certificate of stock to hold as a memorial. It is a steel engraving, 16x 13 inches, drawn by Darling. The sketch is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, under whose direction it is to be engraved by the engravers in the employ of the Government. On the Fourth of July, 1873, the Fairmount Park Commissioners gave to the Centennial Commissioners 450 acres of land on which to hold the Exhibition. The buildings will cover a space of 75 acres, the main one covering 45 acres. Their cost will be over 10,000,000. The memorial structure is to be purchased by the State of Pennsylvania, and will be kept in perpetuity as a national museum. Each State pays the expenses incurred in sending its products to the Exposition. The Commission provides the buildings, the steam-power, and the space for the products, but what each State exhibits is in the hands of its own Commissioners. Applications for space nearly equal to half the area of the buildings have already been received. Compared with the Vienna Exposition, there will be 8,000 more feet of room. There is great interest to-day in our Exposition in Europe. France, England, and Italy have appointed 400 commissioners, 200 of whom will be here next spring. Vienna has sent Baron Schonborn to this country to superintend her interests at the Exposition. Your Governor will appoint your State Board as soon as the Legislature passes a joint resolution. In the apportionment of the contributions, Illinois was assessed $558,700, based upon the population given in the census of 1870. The population having increased, the quota is left open, and each State can take what it pleases. The architects are now engaged on the plans for the buildings. The trenches for the foundations are dug, and the foundation will be in and the corner-stone laid on the next Fourth of July.

A Son's Terrible Crime.

A few years ago George Chase moved from Addison, N. Y., to the southern part of Michigan. He married there. A few weeks ago his brother, Chubb Chase, went from the same place to visit him. While there Chubb fell in love with George's wife, and, as recent developments show, conspired with her to kill her husband, that the treacherous brother might take his place. Chubb returned home, and wrote to Mrs. Chase, enclosing a quantity of strychnine. He instructed her how to use it, and encouraged her to the murderous deed by saying that he had done a job just as bad. Mrs. Chase could not find heart to administer the poison. Her husband learned of the secret. A detective wrote to Chubb Chase, signing the name of the brother's wife, saying that the poison had been administered, and "George was dead and buried." Chubb hastened to join his brother's wife. When he set foot in Michigan he was at once taken into custody, and on a charge made by his brother, was lodged in jail at Ann Arbor.

A detective was sent to look up further evidence of the crime in Addison. The officer then learned of the mysterious and sudden death a few months ago of the mother of the Chases. Chubb was at home when she died. Putting together certain suspicious actions of his and the statements in his letter that he had done a job worse than the one she was about to do, it is now believed in Addison that he murdered his mother for a few dollars she had in her house, and which she tenaciously hoarded. Her remains have been exhumed and portions of them sent away for chemical analysis. No one doubts that the examination will result in the discovery of poison.

The Cholera Epidemic in Europe.

The London *Medical Record* says that during the past year there were 433,295 cases of cholera in Hungary, and that of this number 247,713 persons recovered, 182,549 are dead, and 2,973 remain under treatment. Croatia and Slavonia, the ancient military boundaries, are not included in these lists, nor are the victims whom cholera carried off when it broke out at the end of 1872 in Buda and Upper Hungary. The population of the countries of the crown of St. Stephen amount to 16,000,000, and since it is estimated that altogether they have lost this year 300,000 souls by cholera, it follows that 1 in 50 of the inhabitants has fallen beneath this terrible scourge.

The Marble Faun.

The Real "Hilda" of Nathaniel Hawthorne's Studies.

High above all the characters that Hawthorne ever drew, strong because of the perfect purity of her nature, sweet because of its absolute truthfulness, stands Hilda of the "Marble Faun," and yet it is only probable that for the original of this lovely portrait the darkest and saddest of fates has been reserved. Years ago, in her girlhood, Adeline Shepard was a governess in the family of Nathaniel Hawthorne, making a part of that happy domestic group during its sojourn in England and Italy, and the great novelist, watching her and studying her as it was his custom to study all with whom he came in contact, placed her portrait in the "Marble Faun" as his ideal of a maidenly purity so perfect as to be self-protecting, and potent for good with all who encountered it. Such, in her youth, was Mrs. Adeline A. Badger, concerning whom public conjecture has been busy during the last week, finally settled down to the dreary conviction that the life which began so beautifully has ended darkly and sadly.

From her childhood Mrs. Badger was distinguished for her cleverness and aptitude as a scholar, attracting the attention of Horace Mann while she was a pupil at the Normal School at West Newton, and winning the hearty commendation of the masters with whom she afterwards pursued her studies, at home and at Antioch College. It was after leaving this institution that she went to Europe with the Hawthornes, and traveled with them. Among the Americans whom she met abroad was Theodore Parker, to whom, from an appreciation similar to that which called forth the naturally chary sympathies of Hawthorne, she had been long endeared. Quite a pleasant anecdote is related of the cordial welcome extended by Mr. Parker at the time the two met in Florence. After her return she again went West, and eventually married the Rev. Henry C. Badger, of Antioch College, a Unitarian minister. With him she passed some years at the West, where he was preaching, and afterwards came to Cambridge. His health failed, and his energetic wife opened a school for girls and carried it on successfully for years.

This is the very short and simple story of a life which was very quiet until within a few months, when Mrs. Badger's appointment on the School Committee necessarily brought her before the public and made her name a household word in every city of the Union in which a daily newspaper is published, and caused her to be an object of interest both to the woman suffragists and to those who oppose them in the political field. Whether the excitement of the discussion which arose, or the feeling of the responsibility of her new position, or some unknown cause, drove her to her death, will probably never be known. The few brief notes that she left behind her tell little, and she seems to have been reticent in her conversation with the ladies to whom she spoke on the Fall River boat; there is no hint of any secret grief, and the only theory of the suicide is that the gifted woman and talented teacher sought her own destruction, having become insane through dread of insanity. Having already seen the dark cloud descend upon more than one member of her family she feared its approach to herself, and sought security in death.

Herein it is proper to remark that some misinformation has been published in regard to the presence of insanity in the family. Her father, the late Otis Shepard, of Dorchester, was never subject to insanity, nor is it true that one of the sisters died insane. The derangement in the only two cases that have occurred was temporary, and yielded readily to judicious treatment. It is the conviction of those best knowing the facts that if the subject of this sketch could have been reached betimes, whatever aberrations of mind she might have been thus subject to might easily have been warred off and a permanent mental restoration secured.

The Mental Condition of Old Age.

Dr. Beard says upon the mental condition of old age: Moral decline in old age means—take care; for the brain is giving way. It is very frequently accompanied or preceded by sleeplessness. Decline of the moral faculties, like the decline of other functions, may be relieved, retarded, and sometimes cured by proper medical treatment, and especially by hygiene. In youth, middle age, and even in advanced age one may suffer for years from disorders of of the nervous system that cause derangement of some one of many of the moral faculties, and perfectly recover.

The symptoms should be taken early and treated like any other physical disease. Our best asylums are now acting upon this principle, and with good success. Medical treatment is almost powerless without hygiene. Study the divine art of taking it easy. Men often die as trees die, slowly, and at the top first. As the moral and reasoning faculties are the highest, most complex and most delicate development of human nature, they are the first to show signs of cerebral disease. When they begin to decay in advanced life we are safe in predicting that if these signs are neglected other functions will sooner or later be impaired.

When conscience is gone, the constitution is threatened. Everybody has observed that greediness, ill temper, despondency, are often the first and only symptoms that disease is coming upon us. The moral nature is a delicate barometer, that foretells long beforehand the coming storm in the system. Moral decline, as a system of cerebral disease, is, to say the least, as reliable as are many of the symptoms by which physicians are accustomed to make a diagnosis of various diseases of the bodily organs. When moral is associated with mental decline in advanced life, it is almost safe to make a diagnosis of cerebral disease.

Let nothing deprive us of our sleep. Early to bed and late to rise makes the modern toiler healthy and wise. The problem for the future is to work hard, and at the same time to take it easy. The more we have to do the more we should sleep. Let it never be forgotten that death in the aged is more frequently a slow process than an event; a man may begin to die ten or fifteen years before he is buried.

An insolvent debtor offered his creditors a compromise of twenty-five cents on the dollar, which they declined. He went into bankruptcy, the lawyers got a nibble at the estate, and now it pays only two and a-half per cent. to the creditors!

XLIIId CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., introduced a bill relating to retirements from the army. It proposes to make it obligatory upon the President to retire any officer of the army or Marine Corps except the General or Lieutenant-General of the army, whose name shall have been borne upon the register 45 years or who shall be 62 years of age.

In the financial discussion, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said that on June 30, 1869, the legal tenders outstanding amounted to $356,000,000. On the 1st of January last they amounted to $376,481,339, or an increase in the form of security of $22,431,339. The fractional currency, which in 1869 amounted to $27,506,000, now amounts to $48,554,722, being an increase of over $21,000,000; and again, the national bank circulation had been increased from $290,789,000 to $339,881,000, making the total increase on the currency over $82,000,000. He argued that it had been practicable during the last four years to advance our notes to specie value. If not, when would it be?

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide for the incorporation of the Portland, Oregon and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph Company, the United States Government to guarantee the payment of interest on the company's bonds to the extent of ten thousand dollar's per mile.

Mr Logan, of Ill., in discussing the finance question said he did not oppose an ultimate return to specie payments, but considered such return at present impracticable and unnecessary. Gold and silver are not sufficient in amount to return to coin payment. They do not and cannot represent the value of labor, industry, and commerce, consequently gold and silver cannot now serve as the standard of value or medium of exchange in this country. The confidence of the people in our paper currency has never wavered. In the days of the panic gold fell to one hundred and six. The Senator from Missouri showed that the amount of our currency per capita in 1860 was fourteen dollars and fifty cents, and that it is now nineteen dollars. The logical result goes even further. In 1860 the amount of property per capita was five dollars and twenty-six cents, which increased to seven dollars and ninety-one cents in 1870. The same ratio of increase of currency would now require twenty-two dollars per capita, a total circulation of eight hundred and fifty millions dollars. This amount is now needed for active circulation. It would not be in excess of the amount per capita in Great Britain and France. The most reliable recent statistics represent the circulation in France at fifty dollars per capita and in Great Britain at twenty-five dollars per capita, which latter is ten per centum more than is here demanded.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition of the National Board of Trade against any increase of the volume of currency, asking that the national Banking act be amended, and that the volume of fractional currency be reduced.

The Committee on Transportation Routes was requested to report on the subject within a reasonable time, giving full details of the cheap transportation question so far as they were able.

Petitions were presented by Senators Boutwell, Sherman, Fenton, Ramsey, Wright, Chandler, Anthony, and others from women in various parts of the country asking for legislation conferring upon them the right to vote.

Mr Merriman, of N. C., said our country enjoyed the confidence of its people more than any country on the face of the earth, yet our currency had been less valued than gold by 20 per cent. He argued that it was impossible to make a paper currency equal to gold. It was idle and criminal for Congress to undertake to bring greenbacks up to the standard of gold. We must put ourselves on a level with the commercial nations of the earth, and to do this we must have a gold and silver currency. Until we establish a medium of exchange based upon gold and silver, we can never have the advantage of commerce. He advocated an immediate resumption of specie payments.

The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination of Mr. Waite to be Chief-Justice.

A substitute was reported by the Finance Committee for Mr Howe's Liquor Traffic bill.

Mr Sargent, of California, presented a long petition of Susan B. Athony, relating the circumstances of her registering and voting in Rochester, N. Y., and subsequent indictment and trial for illegal voting before Judge Hunt of the United States Supreme Court, stating that her trial was not a fair one, and her conviction in violation of the statute, and asking that the fine imposed upon her be remitted.

Mr. Morton, of Ind., submitted the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard be instructed to consider and report a bill creating a commission of five eminent and skilled persons to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall examine and report to Congress what legislation is necessary and practicable in regard to inter-State railroads to promote the following objects, viz. The speedy transportation at reasonable rates of freight and passengers, the safety and comfort of passengers by providing for the inspection of bridges, tracks, locomotives, and cars; and the reform of any abuses that may exist in consequence of extortion, or unjust discriminations in the transportation of freight and passengers, and, in general, what regulations are necessary to promote the efficiency of railroads, the interests of commerce, and the convenience and safety of the traveling public.

HOUSE.

Mr Small, of N. H., asked leave to offer a resolution, instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire and report how many horses are owned and maintained by the Government of the District of Columbia, the expense and uses of the same, and who use them, and whether they are required for the public service; and also, as to carriages and other vehicles owned by the Government and used with such horses.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reimburse distillers for amounts paid by them in procuring Tice meters, by order of the Internal Revenue Bureau, but which meters were subsequently abolished by law.

Bills introduced To provide a currency in coin and paper of equal and uniform value throughout the United States; to abolish the system of mileage, to establish a department of manufactures. Also, to allow national banks a circulation equal to the face of their deposited bonds; for the purchase of Monticello, Va., formerly the homestead of Thomas Jefferson, and containing his grave; to amend the national banking law so as to provide for free banking, give better security to depositors, prevent usury, give elasticity to the currency, and place the finances on a more secure and substantial basis.

Mr. Ward, of N. J., introduced a bill providing that the heirs of any soldier who was killed or died while in military service during the late war, whose period of enlistment was for less than one year, or who shall have died by reason of wounds received or disease contracted, shall be entitled to receive the same, bounties as if said soldier had enlisted for three years. This bill includes all who enlisted for three or more months at the commencement of the war, and who have never received bounty. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules to admit a resolution by Wilson, of Ind., to increase the circulating medium, the vote being 124 to 98.

Mr. Young, of Ga., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that all printed matter printed by order of the Government, and bearing the official signature of a member of either House of Congress, shall pass through the mails free of charge until the 1st of July, 1874. Rejected. Yeas, 71; Nays, 163.

A bill presented provides for a regulation of the passenger and freight charges on railroads through a commission of nine members, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold office for two, four, and six years, with a compensation of four thousand dollars and actual traveling expenses.

A new rule, providing that all motions to suspend the rules, except to go into the Committee of the Whole, shall be seconded by a majority before being submitted to the House, was adopted after a long discussion.

A bill was reported from the Select Committee on the Centennial Exposition requesting the President to extend invitations to other Governments to be present and take part in the Exposition. After a long debate the bill was passed, only four members voting against it.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., presented a memorial of E. S. Jaffray & Co., Lawson Bros., and thirty-five other importers of New York city, representing six hundred millions of invested mercantile capital, praying for a repeal of the high rates of duty in real and hand made lace, to prevent smuggling and to increase the revenue.

The House passed the bill to pay official reporters, and set apart two days to debate the bill permanently increasing currency to $400,000,000.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pa., presented a petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of laws directing the redemption or conversion of legal tender notes outstanding since 1862 by issuing therefor, at the option of the holder, bonds of $1,000 and its multiples, said bonds to be payable on demand in said legal tender notes, the bonds to bear interest at some fixed rate, say 3,65-100 per annum, and also that the national banks may count said bonds in the reserve.

The most confiding woman lives in Providence. She went to an auction, and, knowing the prevalence of thieves at such places, asked a nice-looking man to take care of her pocketbook, containing $50. He is still taking care of it.

Will Wonders Never Cease?

When Dr. Walker proclaimed that he had produced from the medicinal herbs of California an Elixir that would regenerate the sinking system and cure every form of disease not organic, the incredulous shook their heads. Yet his Vinegar Bitters is now the Standard Restorative of the Western World. Under the operation of the new remedy, Dyspeptics regain their health; the Bilious and Constipated are relieved of every distressing symptom; the Consumptive and Rheumatic rapidly recover; Intermittent and Remittent Fevers are broken; the hereditary taint of Scrofula is eradicated! Skepticism is routed, and this wonderful preparation is to-day the most popular Tonic, Alterative, and Blood Depurent ever advertised in America. We don't sell Rum under the guise of medicine. We advertise and sell a *pure medicine* which will stand analysis by any chemist in the country.—*Com.*

At a meeting of consumers of iron and steel, held in Boston, resolutions in favor of a reduction of the duty on steel were adopted.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times Women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation of the heart, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice, until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens, Co., O., Oct. 14th, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years."

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind., Aug. 3, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years.

From Mrs. John E. Hamlin, Odell, Ill., March 19, 1872:

"Dr. Pierce—The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for."—[Com.

For a family medicine, one that will serve a turn on all occasions, Perry Davis's Pain-Killer stands high. No household should be without it, and no traveler should consider his valise packed until a bottle of it has been stored away in it. At home or abroad, always keep it, and when sudden pains or aches come it will prove a friend in need.—[Com.

Peruvian Syrup—a permanent tonic.—[Com.

Life is in Jeopardy as long as a violent cough or cold runs on unchecked. Remember this, and lose no time in resorting to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, the only certain cure.—[Com.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—[Com.

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our Doctor, however, says a little ipecac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.—[Com.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parsons' Purgative Pills.*—[Com.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye stands unrivaled and alone. Its merits have been so universally acknowledged that it would be a supererogation to descant on them any further—nothing can beat it.—*Com.*

Flagg's Instant Relief has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head, Ear and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

"NOTHING BETTER." Cutler Bros. Boston Dr. John Ware. celebrated Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, for Colds and Consumption.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
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Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

A Cough, Cold, Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with great success.

Singers and Public Speakers

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere.*

Mailed Free on Receipt of Price. 100 Samples Decalcomania Pictures for 25 cts.; 25 Beautiful Card Chromos for 25 cts.; A Set of 16 Cornice French Chromos, 25 cts.; Box French Initial Paper (colored), 25 cts.; Or all the above for $1.00. J. W. RUSSELL & CO., Medford, Mass.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.12½a	.13½
First quality	.11½a	.12½
Second quality	.11½a	.12
Ordinary thin Cattle	.10½a	.11½
Inferior or lowest grade	.09½a	.10½
Milch Cows	40.00	a65.00
Hogs—Live	.05¼a	.05½
Dressed	.06½a	.06¾
Sheep	.04½a	.06¾
Cotton—Middling	.16¾a	.16½
Flour—Extra Western	6.70	a 7.00
State Extra	6.60	a 7.00
Wheat—Red Western	1.61	a 1.70
No. 2 Spring	1.56	a 1.62
Rye	.90	a 1.06
Barley—Malt	1.80	a 2.00
Oats—Mixed Western	.48	a .60
Corn—Mixed Western	.85	a .86
Hay, per ton	15.00	a22.00
Straw, per ton	14.00	a18.00
Hops.......... 73s, .35 a .40—70s,	.08	a .15
Pork—Mess	14.00	a16.00
Lard	.08¼a	.08¾
Petroleum—Crude	5½ a 5¾	Refined 13½
Butter—State	.34	a .42
Ohio Fancy	.34	a .38
" Yellow	.30	a .39
Western Ordinary	.19	a .21
Pennsylvania fine	.35	a .39
Cheese—State Factory	.12	a .15
" Skimmed	.04	a .11
Ohio	.10	a .14
Eggs—State	.26	a .27

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	2.75	a 6.21
Sheep	4.25	a 6.25
Hogs—Live	5.25	a 5.90
Flour	7.00	a 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.45	a 1.50
Corn	.72	a .79
Oats	.46	a .56
Rye	1.00	a 1.06
Barley	1.45	a 1.63
Lard	.09¼a	.11

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45	a 1.96
Rye—State	.96	a .96
Corn—Mixed	.86	a .90
Barley—State	1.40	a 1.40
Oats—State	.54	a .58

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	5.25	a 5.50
Wheat—Western Red	1.60	a 1.80
Corn—Yellow	.80	a .85
Mixed	.84	a .86
Petroleum—Crude	8¾	Refined 15¾
Clover Seed	8.50	a 9.00
Timothy	3.00	a 3.60

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	.15½a	.15¾
Flour—Extra	6.50	a 8.50
Wheat	1.85	a 1.90
Corn—Yellow	.81	a .81
Oats	.52	a .55

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER FOR Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

"The universal opinion of the Musical Profession."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Nearly every Organist and Pianist of Note."—*New York World.*

"Singular Unanimity."—*New York Christian Advocate and Journal.*

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have printed in a Testimony Circular (which will be sent free to any address) an amount and weight of testimony to the unequaled merits of their Cabinet Organs, which is entirely unapproached by that ever presented in favor of any other musical instrument whatever, either as regards the competence and number of the witnesses, or the character of the testimony. Here are specimen opinions:

J. STAINER, Mus. Doc., Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, says: Their tone is remarkably pure and free from reediness, and their touch all that could be desired.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICT, the eminent Composer and Conductor, London, says: I entertain the highest opinion of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

CH. GOUNOD, London, Composer of Faust, etc., says: Express my very favorable opinion on the charm of this instrument.

[PRINCE] PONIATOWSKI, London, the distinguished Composer, says: Marvellous in the quality and purity of their tone.

JOHANN STRAUSS, Vienna, the well known Composer and Director, says: I know of no similar instruments anywhere, at all comparable to them.

RUDOLPH WILLMERS, Court Pianist, Composer and Director, says: The sweetness of tone, and the power of tone are quite surprising, and I recommend them to all true lovers of music.

OTTOMAR SMOLIK, Musical Director in Prague; JOH. PROMBERGER, Professor at Imperial Chapel, St. Petersburg; AL. SCHIMACHEK, Leader of Orchestra at Funfkirchen Theatre, Hungary; JOHANN CSAPIK, Organist and Music Teacher, Szegedin, Hungary; Dr. KARL NAWRATIL, Organist of the Church of the Dominicans, Vienna; ANTONIO WUTSCHER, Maestro of Music in Trieste; ANT. SCHWARZ, Council at the Imperial Court of Justice, say: The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are the best instruments of their class of which we have any knowledge.

MINNA PESCHKA-LEUTNER, the eminent Artist, says: I have never seen any reed instruments equal to your Cabinet Organs.

THEODORE THOMAS of Thomas' Orchestra, New York, says: Musicians generally regard the Mason & Hamlin Organs as unequaled.

OLE BULL, says: Excel all instruments of the class I have ever seen.

S. B. MILLS, New York, says: Such pure musical tones, promptness and smoothness of action, and fine variety of effect, I have not found in any other instruments of the class.

GEORGE WASHBOURNE MORGAN, New York, says: In every respect far superior to everything I have seen of the kind, whether in Europe or America.

MAX MARETZEK, Conductor, etc., New York, says: The best reed instruments in the world are made in the United States, and your Cabinet Organs are greatly superior, and by far the best made here.

E. H. JONES, Organist, Southampton, England, says: The tone of the Mason & Hamlin Organ spoils the ear for anything less pure than itself.

GEO. WILLIAM WARREN, New York, says: Your instruments, in workmanship and quality of tone, are unsurpassed.

A. GOUBOULT, Paris, France, says: I regard them as unequaled.

EUGENE THAYER, Boston, says: I consider your Cabinet Organs superior, in all respects, to any I have ever seen.

[REV.] A. TAYLOR, Sec. Amer. Sunday-School Union, Phila., Pa., says: At the numerous Sunday-school conventions and institutes which I attend, I generally find some portable reed instrument, good or bad, old or new. The Mason & Hamlin are the sweetest toned, the most manageable and they wear the best of the marks of age, the most reliable and least likely to get out of order.

EDWARD F. RIMBAULT, London, says: For sacred music at home, the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ is the best instrument, possessing great advantages over the small-priced pipe organs.

CHARLES F. DAVIES, Organist, etc., London, says: For sweetness of tone and variety of effects I consider these instruments unequaled.

THEODORE WACHTEL, AD. NEUENDORFF, CARL ROSA, C. STANLEY, of Opera Troupe, New York, say: The best instruments of the class made. They have more power, and greater smoothness and fullness of tone, with equality and uniform character throughout their registers.

J. L. HATTON, London, England, says: I have never entertained the opinion that Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs are of the very best class of that description of instrument.

S. C. HIRST, Dundee, Scotland, says: The finest reed instruments extant.

EUSTACE HINTON JONES, Southampton, England, says: I have exercised my organ at all sorts and styles of music, from the Requiem Mass down to polkas and Irish jigs. It will do almost any mortal thing between those two extremes.

CHRISTINA NILSSON, ANNA LOUISE CARY, MARIE LEON DUVAL, VICTOR CAPOUL, P. BRIGNOLI, etc., etc., say: We take pleasure in recommending the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ as a very beautiful instrument, and consider it the best now in use.

HENRY STRAUSS of Vienna, says: Not only unexcelled, but unequaled by any I have before seen.

See Testimony Circular, sent free, with similar opinions of one thousand Musicians.

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$72 Each Week. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

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